The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,741—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th July.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

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ORION	....	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. „
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st „ „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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Bombay, 15th July 1896.

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WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

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EVERY COMFORT! COOL ROOM!!

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NOTICE.

TENDERS for the coupes of the coming season in the Kolaba Division will be OPENED at ALIBAG, on TUESDAY, August the 11th. Any one requiring further information should apply either personally or by letter to

W. G. BETHAM,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba Division.
Alibag, 10th July, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT BEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 370 OF 1896

In The Matter of FAKIRCHAND BENEECHAND, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of BENEECHAND FAKIRCHAND, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of PUNAJI CULLAJI and JESRAJ PARTABCHAND of Bombay, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, under the name and firm of PUNAJI CULLAJI the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Punaji Cullaji was filed in this Honourable Court on the fourteenth day of (July) Instant, and whereas the said Fakirchand Beneechand, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this fifteenth day of July. One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of July, 1896.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 610 of 1894 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar, is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar is defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Breach Candy Road, with the messuage, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement four thousand and seventy square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, and new No. 290, old survey No. 111, and new survey No. 8111, and in the books of the Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2234-2250, and Street No. 1-14 and 424-432 and bounded on the east by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by the oart of Nacoda Mahomedally Rogay, on the north by the property of Casi Roopa Naikeen, and on the south by the property of Bhai Jeswanjee, and the said property was and is now in the occupation of the tenements of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 16th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Household Furniture, Piano by Ronisch, Dog-Cart with Horse and Harness, Gent's Saddle, Garden Plants, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and re C. Hummel, an Insolvent, traded as S. H. North and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the insolvent's residence, Walkeshwar-road, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th July, 1896, at 2 p.m., consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, American and cane chairs, dining-table, sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, whatnot with mirror, teapoys, piano by Ronisch, music stand, writing desk, electric bell, hat and stickstand, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, canvas bed, almirah with mirror, pictures, bird cages, paper Delhi work castle, punkha, table and wall lamps, meat safe, towel horse, glass filter, crockeryware, commode, China and coir matting, empty bottles, horse stirrup, bit, gram-box, wooden colour-box, dog-cart with horse and harness, gent's saddle, garden plants in pots, &c.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

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A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

ESTATE MAJOR E. R. B. INGRAM, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late EDWARD RICHARD BERKELEY INGRAM formerly of Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan, but late of Trimulgherry, Deccan, a Major in Her Majesty's Welsh Regiment European deceased who died at Trimulgherry, Deccan, on the 7th day of March 1895, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to G. R. JOHNSTON, one of the partners of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma's il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum July 20, 1895.

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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

INSURANCES.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL ....Rs. 50,00,000
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
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		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND........	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...............	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...............................	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	„	2,000,000
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Agents.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold...............	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits.....................................	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances......................	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1 13,006	2	11
Total..........	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total..........	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on a plication.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutt Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Me bourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowe on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates t be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of th chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

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ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, m., 3-13a. Low water, 8-32m., 9-30a. ematographe at Watson's Hotel, 7. 9-15, and 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

arsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naseri entered, and the steamers Avoca and Moshtari left the dock yesterday.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that in the report of the departure of the Dewan-elect of Baroda, the name of Mr. Liladher Valubhdas Valji was wrongly given as Mr. Liladher Valubhji.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Behbani, Munshi to the Anjuman, will read and elucidate select passages from the Shah-Nameh.

THEFT AT TARDEO ROAD.—Surajpalsing Bickeringsing, residing at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold nose-ring, worth Rs. 57, and Rs 4-1-0 in cash from a locked box, the lock of which was picked with a large-sized needle, which was found lying near the box.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We learn that the shares in the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, are being rapidly subscribed, applications for fully three-fourths having already been received. At a board meeting, held on Tuesday, it was decided to close the list next week.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—Bhasker Hurri, residing at Pheoi Wady, Mahim Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night his house was broken into by removing the latch on the door, through a hole made in the wall near the door post, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 216, were stolen from two wooden boxes, both of which were also broken open.

BURGLARY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.—Cursetji Cowasji, a Parsee liquor shop-keeper, at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night his shop was broken into, the entrance having been effected by removing six thin iron bars from a window at the back of the shop, and a cash-box, containing Rs. 25 in cash, was stolen therefrom. The cash-box was subsequently found broken open in the adjoining compound minus its contents.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MARRIED GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Hurri Toolsiram, a resident of Poona, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping a married girl, named Sundri, aged twelve years, the wife of one Vithoo Visram, residing at De Lisle Road. The accused kidnapped the girl, on the 30th March last, from the house of her husband. A complaint was made to the police by the husband, but the accused could not be traced in Bombay. On Monday accused was arrested at Poona in consequence of a complaint made by complainant before the City Magistrate, who transferred the case for trial to Bombay. The case was remanded to the 22nd instant for further inquiry. and the production of witnesses.

DEATH OF MR. NARAYEN AMRIT CHITRE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Narayen Amrit Chitre, a leading and influential Prabhu citizen, which sad event took place at his house in Thana, on Thursday, the 9th instant, in the sixtieth year of his age. For more than thirty-five years the deceased gentleman had been a pleader of the Thana District, and by his intelligence, integrity, courtesy, and long experience he acquired a wide influence among all classes in the city, which he invariably exercised in the interest of those with whom he had business relations. The loss of so zealous, learned, loving, and wise a pleader has created a gap in the caste to which he belonged. In his short illness, the best medical aid was provided, but ineffectually. By a large body of the Prabhu community an immense, not to say irreparable, loss has been sustained.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DEOLALI CAMP.—The following is the programme of a concert, which was given by the Convalescents' Minstrel Troupe, on Monday, at Deolali:—Opening chorus by troupe; song by Pt. Nicholson, "For me"; song by Pt. Burns, "Land of Dreams"; song by Pt. Yates, "Whistling Coon"; song by McTear, "The Old Rustic Bridge"; song by Lnce.-Corpl. Percil, the "Lobster"; song by Pt. Burns, the "Skipper's Daughter"; song by Lnce.-Corpl. McCaslin, "Ting A Ling." II. Part.—Boxing by Pt. Wheeler, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Pt. Powell, 2nd South Lancashire; duet by Pt. H. Ingram, Durham L. I., and Pt. Yates, South Lanc.; musical farce by Pt. Nicholson, South Lanc. Regt., and Pt. Ingram, Durham L. I.; banjo solo by Lnce.-Corpl. McCaslin, South Lanc.; stump speech by Lnce.-Corpl. Chinery; club swinging by Lnce.-Corpl. Percil, Pt. Wheeler, and Pt. Burns, Royal D. F., and Pt. D. Woods, South Lanc.; stump speech by Lnce.-Corpl. Percil, Royal D. F. Concluding with the laughable sketch, entitled "Black Justice." Characters: Judge—Pt. Nicholson, South Lanc. Lawyer—Pt. Ingram, Durham L. I. Policeman—Pt. Powell, South Lanc. Stage Manager, Gr. Lerey, and Band Conductor, J. C. Shone.

THEFT OF PULSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Constable Montague charged Keshowji Khetsey, lately a servant in the employ of Khanji Khetsey, a grain dealer, having his place of business at Mandvie, with theft as a servant in respect of two bags of pulse, of the value of Rs. 15, the property of his master, and Kanji Nagji, an old offender, with dishonestly receiving and retaining the stolen property, on the afternoon of the 10th instant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The first accused stated that he did not give the bags of pulse to No. 2. He was asleep when they were stolen. No. 2 admitted the offence, saying that he stole these bags from a shed at the Prince's Dock, and carried them to a otla, where he kept them. When the police came up and questioned him, he produced the stolen property, and pointed out one Goa Khetsey as the man from whom he had obtained it. However, that was not true, and he had made that false statement to the police with a view to exonerate No. 1, from whom he had actually got the property. His Worship on the evidence discharged No. 1, and convicted No. 2, who, being an old offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Murray charged Abdulla alias Sakharam, a Mahomedan, lately in the employ of one Kallan Hossein, a Mahomedan baker, having his shop at Cursetji Suklaji Street, with theft as a servant of Rs. 40 in cash, four keys, and a piece of wearing apparel, belonging to his master, the complainant. About half-past 11 o'clock, on the night of the 13th instant, complainant lay down to sleep, keeping his sudra, in the pocket of which were two rupees in cash and four keys, under his head. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, when complainant awoke, he found the sudra with its contents missing from under his head, and the accused disappeared. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant, who, on making an examination of his place, discovered that one of the boxes had been opened by means of one of the keys, and Rs. 38 in cash stolen therefrom. Complainant reported the matter to the police, and gave the name of accused, upon whom he rested his suspicion. A couple of hours afterward the accused turned up at complainant's place, and was apprehended. Constable Murray recovered the whole of the stolen money from the house of the accused's sister, at 2nd Camatipoora Lane, where the money had been concealed by the accused on the loft under a pipe. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—On Saturday last, the Parsee members of the Native General Library, about a hundred and fifty in number, held a Jasan ceremony, usually taking place in the month of Deh, which ended that day. This was the first gathering of the kind since the establishment of the library more than fifty years ago. The ceremony was held in the fire-temple attached to the Cama Baugh, commencing at about 4-30 p.m. Mr. Master, the esteemed librarian, and other members of the Mobed class took part, and prayers were offered. The ceremony was over at about 6 p.m. The members adjourned to a hall on the upper storey of the spacious building, where some of them betook themselves to music and harmonious performances for the engagement of the rest. Preliminary to the dinner, light refreshments were partaken of, and nearly the whole assembly sat to dinner, at about 8 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. Kabraji. Dr. Popat proposed prosperity to the library, and Mr. Dadabhoy Master, the usual toasts in memory of the dead, &c., which were responded to with great enthusiasm. Mr. Munchershaw Vakil eulogized the indefatigable labours of the four young members, Messrs. Hormusji D. Gazdar, Meherwanji S. Sunte, Sorabji K. Merchant, and Nusserwanji F. Arsiwalla, who originated and successfully brought to a issue the day's entertainment. Mr. Tavaria, a member of thirty-seven years' standing, expressed surprise that the idea should not have occurred to anyone before, and while thanking the four young gentlemen above-named for their exertions, and the sacrifice of their valuable time, exhorted them to continue the good work in years to come. The chairman proposed the toast of the Queen, and advised his co-religionists to continue to work in harmony and to be steadfast in their loyalty to the throne. He added that they were right in remembering the dead, especially as Mr. Moos, the late secretary of the library, and others who were dead, had rendered great services to the library. Finally, Mr. Master, the librarian, and other gentlemen who assisted in the ceremony, were thanked for their disinterested labour, and after the customary vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated at a late hour in the night.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS BROMLEY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Bromley, the well-known florist, of Valentine Lodge, Poona. Deceased was in his seventy-sixth year, and was one of the leading florists in this Presidency. He was for many years in Bombay, where he is equally well-known and respected. He was an enthusiast in his art, and in private life, a quiet, genial gentleman, and many besides ourselves will learn of his demise with feelings of sincere regret.—"Deccan Herald."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ALLARAKHIA KANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Macpherson, for a creditor, Ibrahimbhoy Karimbhoy, in opposing the application, said that the insolvents had not lodged their books of account, though called upon to do so.

Mr. Manker said that the books of the Coconada firm had been sent down to Bombay after the Official Assignee had been put in motion.

Mr. Macpherson said that, hearing of the despatch of the books, the insolvents had gone the length of putting the Official Assignee in motion. The other books of account were not forthcoming, and the story of the coercion used in depriving him of his books and other documents at the railway station, was a mere cock-and-bull story. The learned counsel said that that was a case in which the interim order ought not to be granted.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the insolvents the usual interim order.

RE FAKIRCHAND BENICHAND.

Mr. Dadysett, for the insolvent, moved for the adjudication of the insolvent under section 9 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship refused the application, remarking that the act of insolvency had not been committed by the insolvent in person in Bombay.

RE SHIVANDAS NANUMULL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule and extension of the interim order for two months.

RE CHOTALAL GULABCHAND.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Sheikh Mohidin Sheik Hoossein; Jadowjee Valjee; Sitaram Moroji Jaiker; C. H. De Costa; Thakoor Poonja; Ali Mahomed Hajee Mahomed Shirazi; Mahomed Hoossein Nazar; Nanabhoy Shankar; Ahmedshah Mahomed Hoossein and another; Ramkrishna Narayen; and Pandhrinath Atmaram and another.

LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF A DISCHARGED CREW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Kudbudin, serang, and fifteen other discharged men of the s.s. Netherly Hall, of the Hall Line steamers, applied for a notice against Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, the agents of the Hall Line steamers in Bombay, to show cause why the wages of the crew should no be paid from the 13th June last, the date of their discharge at Port Said, to the 3rd instant, the day of their arrival in Bombay, by the s. s. Bombay, on board which they were transhipped at the ship's expense. In their application the crew stated they signed the articles on 12th June 1895 at Bombay, and went on a voyage to Rangoon, Bremen, Havre, Antwerp, Newport, America, and other ports of the world, and on the 12th June last they were discharged and paid off at Port Said, by order of Mr. G. B. Gould, the British Consul, as their articles had expired, and they were sent to Bombay by the steamer Bombay. On their arrival here, on the 3rd instant, they claimed their wages, but did not receive the same. Hence the application. Several communications were attached to the application, including one from Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Shipping Master, enclosing copy of report from Mr. Gould, and the reply sent by Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., to the Shipping Master. The Shipping Master contended that the clauses contained in the articles expressly stipulated that the period of service was not to exceed twelve months, and that they should be finally discharged in Bombay. Therefore the Consul was in error in ordering their discharge at Port Said, when it should have been here. The Consul's report, dated 20th June, showed that the crew having declined to serve the ship any longer, he had ordered their discharge on payment by the captain of wages up to date, and made arrangements for their conveyance to Bombay at the ship's expense. The claim of wages after 12th June he had not judicially dealt with, and had informed the crew that on their arrival in India, if their claim was good, steps could be taken accordingly. The Consul added that he should be obliged if the Shipping Master would be good enough to inform him for his future guidance as to the result of the case in India. The agents of the ship, on the 9th instant, wrote to the Shipping Master that in the absence of the articles and the master of the ship they were unable to deal with the claim. It was presumed that the crew on discharge signed clear, and therefore the ship could be in no further liability to them. The Shipping Master, however, might let the agents know for the information of the owners under what section of the Merchant Shipping Act the Shipping Master considered the men's claim sustainable?

The notice was granted by the magistrate.

DEFAMATION BY A COMIC PAPER.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the defamation case in which Anandrao Balcrishna, the proprietor and publisher of a native illustrated paper, called "Bombay Punch," stood charged at the instance of Raghunath Yeshwant Varde, a member of the Gaud Sarasvat Samuha, with defamation, in that he published, on the 2nd of April last, a cartoon representing members of this club indulging freely in bhang on Shivarati day, and also publishing a defamatory article in a subsequent issue of that paper.

Mr. Smetham, of Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balcrishna Kirtikar, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

The magistrate, after reviewing the evidence, said: I convict the accused upon both the charges framed against him, and in passing sentence upon him I feel bound to consider that this is a very aggravated case of defamation. Not content with the first defamation of the members of the club generally, he follows that up with a still more offensive article, and then he proclaims in this court that the complainant is addicted to drink, and by his cross-examination of the complainant more than hints at still more disgraceful and immoral conduct, and he keeps up his contention to the very end of his case, making no sign whatever of apology or regret. People who edit papers such as these must know that it is dangerous to blast the reputation of others in this reckless manner. I sentence the accused in each case to three months and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in all to six months and 2 days' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200; in default of payment of the fine in each case to one month's additional simple imprisonment.

THE recent examinations at Oxford have produced a remarkable crop of delusions, especially in the history school. Mr. Schnadhorst would have heard with surprise "that the Prussian army was reorganised after the disasters of 1806 by the great Schnadhorst, the maker of Modern Germany as a military Power." The examinee apparently could not but associate the name of Schnadhorst with organization. In another period we hear that Lambert Squirrel was an imposter who raised a revolt against Henry VII., and that North America was discovered "by two intrepid seamen, San Sebastian and Cabot." In the Divinity school, a Balliol scholar, more remarkable for his knowledge of the Latin classics than of the Bible, being asked who Moses was, replied that he was an Arabian sheikh mentioned in a footnote to Orelli's Tacitus. But in the matter of examinations (the *Westminster Gazette* tells us), the hot weather has had much to answer for. Every day three or four examinees fainted in consequence of the heat and the horrors of the papers. At first the examiners were ludicrously nonplussed as to the best course to adopt, but they soon became used to the work; though it is whispered that several of them have been spending the intervals between the papers in attending ambulance classes. In the Science schools, where experimental work has to be accomplished, the situation has been somewhat graver. One undergraduate, from the combined effects of overwork and heat and smells, had a slight attack of brain fever, and, like Falstaff, spent his days in "babbling of Benzoines."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHO MALI AND RAGHO KUNBI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Ismay, Additional Sessions Judge of Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, who, on the 25th March last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The two appellants and two others were charged with having been concerned in the murder of Narayen, a boy of thirteen years of age. It appeared from the evidence of his father, Bhiwa, that on the evening of the 25th January, Narayen ate his food and left his house to go and sleep at the threshing floor. He was accompanied as usual by another boy, named Sitia, whose master's threshing floor was immediately adjacent to that of Bhiwa. The latter went off to watch his wheat field, and only returned on Sunday morning the 26th, when he found that Narayen had disappeared. From information which Sitia gave, Bhiwa formed the impression that his son might have accompanied some of the accused to Nagpur, and he sent off his elder son Ragho to make enquiries. The latter was not successful in obtaining any information regarding the boy. On Tuesday Bhiwa went to the Saoner station-house and reported his son's disappearance. Even then the commission of a murder was not suspected. Bhiwa had stated at the station-house that his son had been called to his house by the second appellant whilst on the way to his sleeping-place, and had been left there by Sitia. It appeared later on that the body of the deceased had been discovered by his brother Ragho in a well at some distance from the village of Kamptee. When the body was taken out, it was at once clear that a murder had been committed. His jewellery, gold and silver ornaments were missing from the body, and the lobes of both ears were torn. The body was sent to Nagpur for medical examination, but owing to the advanced stage of decomposition, the Civil Surgeon was unable to form an opinion as to the exact cause of death. He found certain superficial wounds and abrasions on the body; and the clothes which the deceased had been wearing were blood-stained. It was satisfactorily proved upon the evidence that the deceased was last seen alive in the second appellant's house, the persons then present being the four accused. After the arrest of the second appellant, the accused Jainna made a clean breast of all she knew. The same evening the second appellant volunteered to show the place where the clothes of the murdered boy were concealed; and by the light of torches, he led the way to a secluded spot at a considerable distance from the village, where there were several clumps of thorny bushes. After searching unsuccessfully in two clumps, he produced the missing breast-cloth from the third clump, saying that the cap would also be found there. An axe was obtained, and the bushes were levelled with the ground with the result that the cap was found. On the 9th February, the first appellant, in the presence of several respectable witnesses, dug up the murdered boy's wrist ornament from a corner of his bath-room. Upon the evidence the Sessions Judge had no doubt that the two appellants were concerned in the murder of the boy. The other two accused were acquitted and discharged. The actual details of the murder, and the part taken by each person, were not and could not be known, and in the absence of such knowledge, the appellants were sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

REVERSAL OF AN ILLEGAL CONVICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAU WALAD DILAVARKHAN.

This was a reference by Mr. H. F. Silcock, District Magistrate of Nassik, reporting the proceedings of Mr. C. Kesheo Gadgil, second class magistrate of Sinnar, who, on the 27th June last, convicted the accused of possessing a false measure, and fined him four rupees, in default simple imprisonment for four days.

The District Magistrate stated in his reference that the accused had been to Wavi Bazaar to sell his wheat. He had not brought with him any measure, and so borrowed the "adholi" from a friend there, and measured out his wheat to one Meghraj. The chief constable, who was in the bazaar on inspection duty, found the measure to be of larger capacity by three tolas weight of corn. The magistrate, thinking that the provisions of section 266 of the Indian Penal Code were fulfilled, fined the accused, and the fine had been paid. The District Magistrate remarked that the conviction and sentence were illegal, in as much as the essential ingredient of the offence, namely the fraudulent intent, seemed to be wanting. Apart from the fact that the measure was not his own, and so he did not know whether the measure was false or not, the accused used it only for selling corn, and not for buying it; so that the measure being larger than the standard one, the advantage in its use fell to the buyer as against the accused, the seller. Hence the intent to defraud others was wanting; and without it, the conviction would appear invalid.

For the reasons given by the District Magistrate, the court reversed the conviction and sentence.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Motion.

895-88-93—Ardeshir H and D—Jenabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For dismissal.

42-95—J Dorabjee—Piarjee Khan Mahomed vs Abdoola Sakurbhoy—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S.
519-95—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Zoharabai vs Esmail Soobhein and another.
234-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.
520-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Shunwar Sukut Gowan Patel and another.
155-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Inderjee vs Goculdas Inderjee and another—Tyabjee and Co.
216-88—Bhaishunker and K—Ootamchand Manekchand vs Ramrao Gungadhur Myral and another.—Tyabjee D and Co, Littleland Co, and D and D.
101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.
361-95—Chitnis M and M and Wadia and G—Lakhmidas Harivalabdas and another vs Harivalabdas Manohoredas Mathubai and J.
601-34—Little and Co—Mahomed Cassum bin Mahomed Misri vs Meya Ahmed Haji Hassam—Matubhai and J.
656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

237-96—M N Saklatwalla—Noorbhoy Karimbhoy vs Hara Hassunali Jafferjee and another—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-1595-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Lalljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Shri Govindraijee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabji Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.

Short Cause.

294-96—Wadia and G—Kalikaprasad Jialal vs Mahabali Jagonath.

Postponed Long Causes.

472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chilaram vs Aahimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.
123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Megraj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.
129-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chujjoomal Dewkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
476-95—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.
428-95—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Dayaram Jagjivandas Master	21	0	0
Total	21	0	0
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Grand Total...Rs.	1,27,785	1	9

P. C. H. SNOW,
Chairman.
T. S. WEIR,
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Bombay, 15th July 1896.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A MORAL VICTORY IN SUAKIN BUSINESS.

THAT Mr. Morley's amendment against saddling on India any portion of the cost of the contingent to Suakin would be defeated was a fore gone conclusion, but the defeat, the "Indian Spectator" thinks "has as much of the glory of a moral victory as could ever be wished. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 85 only in a house numbering so many as 465, that is by only half the average majority which Government can always command. There is satisfaction not only in the smallness of the majority, but also in the large number of members that attended the House on this question of purely Indian interest—a number so happily in contrast with the thin house before which the annual Indian Financial Statement has to be read. Twenty-one Unionists voted against the Government, and so did all the members particularly interested in India. It must have been a sight to enjoy to find Mr. Morley shaking hands with Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. Bhownagree joining Sir W. Wedderbun in attacking the Government. It is also a great satisfaction that four members of the India Council should have sturdily opposed the course Government have adopted. To them and much more to the British press, that has with the single exception of the "Standard," supported our cause, India's heartiest thanks are due. We only hope that this interest in this country's affairs and this love of fairplay and justice will again manifest themselves on the night to be devoted to the Indian Financial Statement, when, to be sure, the question of the re-arrangement of the cotton duties will be brought forth for the opinion of the House."

THE MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION AND ITS SECRETARY.

Some of the native papers speak in terms of high praise of the zeal and ability with which Mr. John Marshall has been conducting his duties as Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association. The "Gujerati" writes:—"The annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association once more testifies to the ability and assiduity of its Secretary, Mr. Marshall, and the praise bestowed upon him by Mr. Cotton and by Mr. Wacha for the masterly memorial he drew up in reply to the misleading statements made by Lancashire was certainly richly deserved by its author. The incident shows what valuable service an industrious secretary, well conversant with all the facts and figures bearing upon a particular question is capable of rendering. The "Independent" remarks: "The annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association adopted at their yearly meeting on Tuesday last shows, that the Association is doing well to enhance and safeguard the interests of those for whom it exists. The indefatigable Secretary, Mr. John Marshall, his all attention here, there and everywhere in the cause the Association represents and his painstaking habit and deep devotion to his duty is rightly praised by those who come in contact with him. His knowledge and perfect experience of every thing connected with the Mill industry of India has invariably stood in good stead either in framing reports or in having fine tussles with the authorities in the interest of the industry by way of memorials."

MR. ACWORTH AND THE SARDHANA PALACE.

In the paper read by Mr. H. A. Acworth at a meeting of the National Indian Association, the "Gujrati" finds something that does great credit to his heart. Our contemporary observes:—"Under a French or a German government," said Mr. Acworth in the instructive paper he read at a meeting of the National Indian Association, "some interest would be shown in the preservation of these priceless records of great men and great scenes, which had passed away." The sentiment does great credit to his heart, and it is to be hoped his words will not be lost upon those for whom they were intended. They have now a special significance of their own side by side with the touching appeal Mr. Aldobrand Oldenbuck has made in the columns of the Allahabad journal for the preservation of Begum Sumru's Sardhana Palace with the garden and grounds attached to it. Her distinguished loyalty to British government, her princely endowments of Roman Catholic churches and institutions and her liberal donations to Hindu and Mahomedan institutions, make it incumbent upon us all to protest against the contemplated auction sale of a truly national monument linking the present with the past.

EVER-LASTING DISGRACE TO THE "MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS."

Some of the native journals heap abuse in no measured terms upon the House of Commons for having rejected Mr. Morley's amendments in the matter of the cost of the expedition to Suakin. Says the "Gujerati" in tones of despair:—"Nothing that the House of Commons has done in recent years has so completely tarnished its reputation as the greatest assembly in the world as its iniquitous decision to saddle voiceless India with the cost of the Indian contingent. The conscience of every thinking and honest man has been shocked at the scandalous and infamous injustice which the mother of Parliaments has to her ever-lasting disgrace perpetrated in the face of God and the civilized world. England's detestable selfishness and glaring hypocrisy has produced a profound sense of disgust, shame, and indignation in the bosom of the Indian people. Never have her professions of fair and just dealing and her boast of superior morality been proved to be so baseless as on the present occasion. Moguls and Pendharees acted on the principles of 'might is right' and 'rob and plunder.' Now these are disclaimed in a tone of virtuous indignation, and constitutional force and misappropriation have taken the place of open and forcible robbery."

THE SALVATIONIST CASE IN THE SESSIONS COURT.

Some of the native papers view the sentence passed at the last Criminal Sessions upon the Salvationist, William Brodie, as one rather of leniency than severity. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: "William Brodie, the Salvationist, must surely thank his stars for having escaped with only seven year's rigorous imprisonment, for an offence which can scarcely be looked upon as anything but murder, and which to us at least, presents few extenuating circumstances. The jury convicted him only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and of highway robbery, too. The punishment for the former offence is transportation for life; and so, in complaining of the leniency of the sentence, we need not question the soundness of the view holding the graver offence unproved. The Judge thought that Brodie's motives were not of the more sordid sort and held seven years in gaol quite a sufficient atonement." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "We do not think the sentence was at all severe under the circumstances of the case. Brodie was indignant with the village officers at Dhoka Budruk for questioning his "memsab" of her whereabouts, though he ought to have been thankful to them for not arresting her under the Village Police Act for refusing to answer their inquiries. Indignant Brodie, armed with a revolver and fifty cartridges, proceeded to the village to seek retribution for the annoyance to his wife. There his subordinate read a proclamation purporting to be signed by the Collector, admonishing the villagers for their insolence to a "memsab" passing through their villagers and imposing upon them a fine of Rs. 200, to be paid on the spot, to Brodie. But Brodie did not rate the insult to his wife very high, and was prepared to compound the offence of the villagers for the paltry sum of Rs. 25. The "Subodha Patrika" says: "The conviction of William Brodie, the Salvationist, has furnished a sensational tobic for private conversation and public discussion. Good, bad, and indifferent men will always be found among the followers of all creeds, but the commission of such a crime as was brought home to this Salvationist is not easy to understand in one who professes to make the propagation of his creed the object of a life-time. We are afraid, the Army is not overnice in the choice of its agents. Going as these people do among ignorant classes, who can easily be terrorised and imposed upon, and who, moreover, are innocent of refined manners and sentiment, they have need to be cautious lest they should be betrayed into a rash act. If they profess to be of the people, they must put up with a great deal which as members of the ruling race they woud not have to bear otherwise."

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS IN ENGLAND.

The fact that the Anjuman-i-Islam of London should have called of its own motion a meeting of the Indians in England, to pass a resolution in favour of Hindus and Mahomedans alike being allowed to serve as volunteers, has, in the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," a significance of its own. It shows, says our contemporary, "what Mahomedans will be in politics when education advances amongst them and makes them more liberal and more far-sighted. Inherently, so there is nothing as natural as that all the subjects of Her Majesty's Indian Empire should, without distinction of caste or creed, unite together on one common platform in politics and jointly attempt to secure the welfare and the advancement of their country. An object lesson as to how such union should be effected has been given by the London Anjuman, for which the lovers of harmonious advance cannot indeed be too grateful."

SIR WALTER BESANT'S novel, "The City of Refuge," which is now appearing serially in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, will be published in volume form in the autumn by Messrs. Chatto. A sea story of American war times is being published by Messrs. Putnam, under the title "Will o' the Wasp." The author is Mr. Robert Cameron Rogers, who has already written a novel, "The Wind in the Clearing." A new volume of stories by Mrs. Croker is to be published in the autumn. What the title will be is not announced yet.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road-London England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered ..	39	37	37	40	41	29	40	57
Wednesday, July 15	4	6	4	90	3	61	1	58
Total..	43	43	42	30	44	90	42	15
Total fall to July 15, 1895	30	26	24	63	25	92	25	36
Total fall to July 15, 1894	40	82	30	3	30	5	27	83

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The table showing actual Rain-fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, (8 a.m.) 11th July 1896.

Bandora	29	19	Mehmadabad	6	80
Panjoo............	30	57	Ahmedabad	5	32
Vaiturana	20	81	Viramgam.........	4	43
Palghur	21	39	Wadhwan.........	3	96
Gholwad	21	4	Dabhoe	11	42
Daman	18	70	Sevalia	10	83
Bulsar	19	49	Godhra	9	95
Nausari	17	11	Kharaghora	5	64
Surat	9	10	Limkhera	7	85
Kim	8	9	Dohad	5	14
Broach	10	64	Mahi Bridge.......	7	86
Baroda	9	79			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·585	C	2	81·2	74·0	83	1·25	7·11	—1·67
Agra	29·515	SE	6	88·0	79·2	87	0·10	4·28	—4·24
Cawnpore ...	29·540	SE	8	99·9	83·1	80	—	4·32	...
Allahabad...	29·526	E	14	96·1	81·0	80	...	7·32	—3·75
Jhansi......	29·514	SE	2	94·1	83·7	79	0·06	11·78	—0·31
Jacobabad..	29·415	S	9	110·3	88·9	49	...	1·30	+0·65
Karachi.....	29·503	WSW	7	95·3	83·0	82	—	7·29	+5·01
Jeypore	29·540	Calm	5	97·1	78·9	88	...	4·35	—2·81
Ajmere	29·534	SW	2	96·4	82·0	79	...	10·78	+4·56
Deesa	29·552	SW	8	101·4	78·0	87	0·02	9·44	+2·52
Ahmedabad	29·530	Calm	3	99·2	78·1	88	0·85	7·69	...
Bhuj	29·508	W	11	97·5	80·4	70	0·02	6·59	+1·38
Rajkot.......	29·545	W	9	94·4	78·2	89	1·48	13·70	+1·62
Veraval	29·554	W	17	88·1	81·2	87	0·22	10·44	...
Neemuch ...	29·546	W	4	94·8	76·6	73	0·05	11·07	+2·46
Indore......	29·542	Calm	4	92·2	74·1	96	0·65	6·01	—5·07
Saugor	29·488	ENE	4	92·3	75·6	74	0·02	13·26	—1·39
Jubulpore ...	29·497	SSE	2	97·5	78·1	89	0·40	23·63	+5·30
Hoshangabad......	29·513	S	3	93·4	77·6	91	0·25	12·27	—3·53
Khandwa ...	29·540	W	8	88·2	74·1	86	1·73	10·75	—0·34
Raipur	29·532	ESE	6	88·3	77·1	80	0·65	16·01	+0·17
Nagpur	29·486	SSE	9	93·2	78·0	96	0·19	14·74	—2·31
Amraoti.....	29·539	WSW	9	91·8	73·3	97	1·34	13·39	+0·61
Akola	29·547	W	12	89·0	73·2	91	2·76	9·70	—1·46
Surat	29·561	SW	L	87·0	76·5	93	1·57	11·85	—7·36
Malegaon ...	29·583	W	11	81·9	71·2	84	1·07	8·36	—0·97
Bombay.....	29·625	WSW	19	81·8	75·5	88	3·24	43·76	+7·32
Poona	29·638	WSW	15	74·6	70·9	98	0·12	7·28	—0·97
Ahmednagar	29·631	W	10	74·3	68·4	98	2·09	11·36	..
Aurangabad......	29·618	SW	8	89·3	68·7	91	1·12	13·99	—
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ratnagiri ...	29·678	SW	15	81·5	76·9	89	0·83	29·32	—21·19
Belgaum ...	29·691	WSW	28	71·2	68·8	95	1·00	21·34	+0·14
Goa	29·707	W	20	83·0	77·4	83	0·13	31·61	...
Karwar	29·721	SW	10	82·2	78·0	88	0·48	41·82	—17·22
Mangalore..	29·773	WNW	6	80·8	73·4	89	1·11	56·78	—2·09
Calicut	29·721	NW	9	80·2	75·0	90	0·70	51·46	+3·52
Cochin	29·808	W	F	80·7	73·7	87	0·21	42·59	+2·78
Bangalore..	29·772	WSW	17	81·7	66·8	88	0·06	2·64	—3·15
Secunderabad......	29·540	W	20	80·1	71·9	79	0·05	6·65	—1·58
Masulipatam.	29·678	WSW	14	89·0	77·6	79	0·54	8·37	—0·09
Bellary	29·675	WSW	12	81·7	75·7	63	0·03	1·39	—1·23
Cuddapah...	29·682	NW	G	90·0	75·3	75	..	4·63	—1·43
Madras	29·699	SW	8	99·0	82·5	57	...	1·73	—2·17
Coimbatore..	29·742	W	11	84·4	72·8	87	0·46	5·19	+3·20
Trichinopoly	29·731	WSW	16	99·1	81·3	56	...	0·40	—1·88
Negapatam..	29·734	SW	11	102·1	81·9	62	...	1·35	—1·39
Colombo......	29·816	WSW	11	87·5	79·0	80	...	8·39	—2·24
Aden	29·683	Calm	9	94·8	84·8	66	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=5·30 (43·09); G T H=4·90 (42·30); St G H=4·79 (44·32); C P=3·24 (43·76).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, a brisk fall at Jacobabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and are very variable in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Bombay and Secunderabad, 22 at Veraval, and 18 at Trichinopoly and Goa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of its normal in Rajputana, Gujarat Central India, and at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Negapatam and the minimum in large excess at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat, and at Jeypore, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Amraoti and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (3·24"), Akola (2·76") and Ahmednagar (2·09"), between one and two inches at Delhi, Rajkot, Khandwa, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad and Mangalore, an inch at Belgaum, and light to moderate showers at Ahmedabad, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Poona, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam and Coimbatore. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has filled up considerably, but a small residual depression still exists in the Central Provinces, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is about normal, and conditions are favourble for rain on the whole of that coast. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, at the inland stations of the Bombay Presidency and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and rain is to be expected.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches 29·579
Temperature of the Air.............................degrees 79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·5
Dew Point .... 76·8
Relative humidity of Air .... ·918
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)........ 10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)...degrees 81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........................ 77·0
General Directions of wind * ....W. WNW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ....miles 446
Fall of Rain.. 1·58
Total fall during month .... 13·87
" " year .... 42·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July .... 1·87

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Wednesday:—Pressure has risen generally. The two depressions in the North Peninsula, yesterday, have combined and a resultant depression is in the Central and Northern districts of the Central Provinces. Pressure is in moderate defect in depression, and is lowest in Upper Sind. Winds have further strengthened on the West Coasts and a moderately strong monsoon with rough sea now obtains on the Malabar and Konkan Coast. Light to moderate showers have fallen in the Deccan Circars and Central Provinces, and moderately heavy rain in the Kokan, Khandesh, Gujarat, and Berar. Bombay and Akola report three inches; Ahmednagar, Heerat, and Khandwa, two; Malegaon, Amraoti, Rajkot, and Ahmedabad, each one inch. The bay current has given light to moderate rain in Lower and Upper Burma, Bengal, Assam, Chota Nagpur; and moderate to heavy rain in the submontane and hill districts of North-West India. Mussoorie reports four inches. Meerut and Sialkot, two; Roorkee, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ranikhet and Chakrata, one inch. The depression in the Central Provinces will probably move north-west and hence to Central India. East Rajpootana, East Punjab, and North-West Provinces are likely to receive moderate and fairly general rain during the next 48 hours.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ville de Belfort, 1,544 tons, Captain J Barchant, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain J Campbell, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Isajee Allibhoy, Mr Isajee Ahmedjee and one deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Port Natal (21st June) via Beira and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Maneckjee Merwanjee Engineer, Mr V Jawanmul and 44 deck.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Avoca (s)	Davison	Mauritius.
	Ville de Belfort (s)..	Barchant	Dunkirk, &c.
	Moshtari (s)	Clark	Jeddah, &c.

The steamer City of London, Captain Campbell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay & Port Natal.
" Nowshera, for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Lightning s............	Spence	Hongkong, June 23.
	Africa s............	Jones.........	Moulmein, July 5.
12	Clan Ross s............	Dickson	Vizagapatam, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamer Pentakota.
July 12.—Steamers Nizam and Chelydra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.		
13	Lady Armstrong s...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
13	Ruthenfels s...	Hamburg.
	Clan Matheson s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—250 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 50 cases writing slates, C Becherdas.
Hispania s—35 cases stout, D Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—4 cases writing papers, H Abdoolally; 4 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 5 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 125 cases whisky, J Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—100 cases gin, and 86 cases portwine, Phipson and Co; 35 cases portwine, Pestonjee Manockjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, Moolchand Veljee.
Hochheimer s—2 cases brandy, and 10 cases liqueur, Eduljee Bezonjee; 30 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BREMEN.

Caledonia s—125 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Giava s—31 cases writing paper, N Cumroodin.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Giava—51 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases bird shot, M Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Giava s—250 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shannon s—10 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—119 bales wool, Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 199 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 75 bales wool, L Shamjee; 76 bales wool, C Vaseonjee; 64 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 200 bales cotton fly, and 150 bales cotton waste 10 bales gunny cutting, P Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales carpets, Munjee Bhanjee; 10 cases nutmegs and 3 cases mace, Parsoo Govind; 72 cwt gum, Kurrumally Sherriff and Co; 16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 95 cwt gum, Khatao Dhedhur; 250 cwt coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee.
Ganges s—5 cases tortoise shell, N Meance and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sonneberg s—300 cwt flour, Hunsraj Hurry; 2001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—200 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 3,999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 240 cwt coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey and Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—4,000 cwt wheat, 7,000 cwt castorseed, 499 cwt groundnuts, 643 cwt linseed, and 1,000 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt mowraseed, and 3,999 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—3 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Giava s—1,038 cwt rapeseed, Glade and Co.
Werneth Hall s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, and 8,001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Giava s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—283 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Talati and Sons; 3 bales piece goods, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 13 cwt kadukutki, M M Essabhoy; 90 cwt sharkfins, and 11 cwt fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 500 cwt onions, The Onion Co; 59 bales cotton, and 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Medusa s—500 cwt onions, Allana Moosa; 225 cwt ooplete, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—35 bales piece goods, The Svadeshi Mills Co.
Rosetta s—25 bales twist, and 24 bales piece goods, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.
Medusa s—125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—200 bales cotton, Pheroze C Sethna; 149 bales cotton, E Thackerdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Gordon, Lt, Bo, Cameron High, on leave, from Mhow.
Goring, Lt, Bo, 22nd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Polland, Lt, Bo, 22nd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Bayly, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Nasirabad.

JULY 15.

Grant, Major, Bo, D A A G for M, on Inspection duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 15.

Walter, Major, Bo, 19th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R.M.L. gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters, to-day at 5-45 p.m. and at the Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m.

2. The Resignation of Gr. R. B. Lenahan published in orders of 13th May 1896 is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The distribution of prizes to be followed by a dance will take placeat the Town Hall on Friday the 24th instant at 9-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th July, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging and hurdle practices at the Cooperage (7 a.m.) on Saturday the 18th instant until further orders.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range, commencing 4 p.m. for all members on Saturday the 18th instant and every alternate Saturday until further notice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Cyclists at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday next the 17th instant. All members of the Corps interested in cycling are invited to attend.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 9.)

P Broadway, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, is on the expiration of the privilege leave granted in Punjab Government Order No 47, dated the 2nd May 1896, transferred to the Sialkot District.

Mr G A Rundle, offg Assistant to the Inspr-Genl of Police, is, on relief by Mr W A E Lake, transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the Umballa District.

H H the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following promotion in the Engineer Estabt of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Dept, Punjab, with effect from the date specified:—Mr F W Schonemann, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 20th Nov 1895.

A POPULAR edition of the verse of Walt Whitman is to be published by Messrs. Putnam. Mr. Austin Dobson is now correcting the proofs of his third series of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes." The volume will not, however, be published for some time yet. The volume which Professor Fairbanks, of Yale University, has written as an introduction to sociology will be published here by Messrs. Kegan Paul within the next few weeks. Dr. Hubert Parry is revising his work on "The Art of Music" for a new edition, which will appear shortly. Messrs. Macmillan have Sir Frederick Pollock's "First Book of Jurisprudence" almost ready. Though primarily addressed to students of law, it will appeal in some measure to the general student and reader.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MANDOLINES.—Mandoline Music, Mandoline Fittings and Strings.—S. ROSE and Co. hold the best selection in India. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

HAM and BACON—FRESH CONSIGNMENT just on hand. To be sold at Curers' account. Best York Ham on cut per lb. As. 15. Whole piece from 8 to 15 lbs. As. 13 per lb. Original cases of 1 cwt. at As. 11 per lb. Bacon on cut As. 13 per lb. Whole piece, As. 11 per lb. Agents—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. BEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES.

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A few Exhibitions will be given
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TO-NIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME.
The Entertainments will take place at 7, 9-15, & 10 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL.
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

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These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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	Per doz. Qts. Cash. Rs.	a.
a Liebfraumilch, good wine for general use	20	8
a Laubenheimer, a sound, light breakfast or luncheon wine	22	0
a Niersteiner, 1878, dinner wine	26	8
a Rudesheimer, 1878, delicate dinner wine	30	8
a Hochheimer, a choice vintage wine, fine flavor	38	8
a Forster Freundstuck	50	0
a Rudesheimer Hinterhaus, 1884	66	0
Rauenthaier Berg, Auslese, 1874	96	0
Schloss Johannesberger, Cabinet, 1874	125	0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine grape flavor	58	8
MOSELLES.		
a Brauneberger, 1878, a wine of fine flavor	27	8
a Still, Zeltinger, a capital luncheon wine	32	0
a Pisporter Auslese, a superior dinner wine of fine flavor	33	0
Berncastler Doctor, an old vintage wine	45	0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine flavor of the Muscat grape	58	8

a Per case of 2 dozen Pints, Rs. 3 extra.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

A FURTHER advance of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113 5-8, the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 120¼. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £64¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say to 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 68¼ cents; with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 88¼ dollars. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 1,630,000 quarters, or 110.000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday, at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 31¼, per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firmer; and Linseed at 32½s. per 416 lbs., business done, same shipment, to Dunkirk, market firm.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool further declined 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, say to 3 27-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent, as well as Surats; the extreme quotations for the former being 3 23-32d. for July deliveries, and 3 7-16d. for November-December. The market closed easier; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; but Futures advanced 3 points for September, and 2 for December, at 6·34 cents per lb. in both positions. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales and the undernoted comparison is now shown between last season's. Receipts at the Ports to date, and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	1,000	800	300
Two days' do.	2,000	1,300	900
Since 1st September 1895	5,146,000	7,881,900	5,847 300

We have had a quiet day again in our local Cotton market; but the tone has remained steady and prices are unchanged. Exporters have only bought 100 bales each of Bengal, at Rs. 169, and Khangaum, at Rs. 178, but the Mills have been larger takers again, and have purchased 2,050 bales, consisting of 500 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 175-78; and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 175; 600 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 190; 250 Bengal, at Rs. 162-9; and 100 each of Oomrawattee, at Rr. 175; and Wadwan, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A small business has been reported to-day in both markets, the feeling in the former having been steady, and in the latter quiet; but prices have shown no movement in either.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,568 bales.
Wheat	9,455 cwts.
Linseed	2,486 "
Rapeseed	4,941 "
Groundnuts	1,867 "
Castorseed	1,724 "
Rice	5,097 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. Some business has been done for Marseilles per Werneth Hall (s.) at 5s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet but steady feeling at 1s. 2 1-8d. Demand and Telegraphic for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been very slack, there having been no enquiry for either class of Paper, and rates closed as they opened, quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·49½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been closed to-day; but 109¼ may be called the rate for Money.

SHARES have been quiet and declining, the following changes being reported:—A decline of Rs. 10 each in China Mills, Currimbhoy, Empress, and Queen, and of Rs. 5 in David, with an advance of Rs. 5 in Western India Mills, Rs. 25 in Bombay and Burmah in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the second.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th July, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	12,500	20	15,020
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62).	18	88	...	106
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	2,500	12,500	20	15,020
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,621	34,216	—3,289	31,598
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	297	—28	230
Total to corresponding date do.	3,621	34,216	—3,239	34,598

Decrease for the week.........Rs. 19,578
Ditto to date........." 19,578

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th July 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	...	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	500	200	...	700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	509	181	2	892
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	40
Total to corresponding date do.	509	181	2	692

* Including supplementary.

Increase for the week.........Rs. 8
Ditto to date........." 8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for San Jose and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.

Bhamo route to China right.

Amoor route, interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Ekareerino Nikolsk.

Aden route to South Africa, interrupted between Lorenco Marques and Durban. Telegrams for Durban and places South should be accepted by Lisbon St. Vincent.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th July, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	8	29 p.m.	..	28
Teheran	15	2	37 p.m.	...	24
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	..	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th July, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	3
" Karachi	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

BROMLEY—July 13, at Valentine Lodge, Sungum, Poona, Thomas Bromley, in his 76th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—July 6, the wife of H G Grant, Sidapur, Coorg, of a daughter.

MILLAR—July 5, at Karachi, the wife of B A Millar, P W Inspector, N-W Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

McMAHON—July 5, at his home, Dwarahat, Kumaon, of typhoid fever, John T McMahon, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a veteran of the American Army of 1862—4, aged 53 years. (Greatly beloved.)

REDMOND—July 8, at Ootacamund, Kate Mary Redmond, the beloved wife of Mr M J Redmond, Engineer and contractor, Ootacamund, aged 40 years.

WINTLE—July 8, at Trevandrum, Stanley Wintle, Inspector of Police, Travancore, fourth son of the late Lieut-General E H C Wintle, H E I C S, Bengal Staff Corps, late of Cheltenham, aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

LAST week we explained the practical objections to the proposal of the six members of the University Senate who signed the Reform Committee's report, that the Syndicate should be enlarged and its work divided between four Sub-Committees. The appointment of Boards of Supervising Examiners in the Faculty of Arts stands next in importance in the list of recommendations made. "The functions of the Board," says the Report, "should be to see that the examination papers set at the various examinations in their subjects conform to the conditions laid down by the University for such examinations, and the standard of the questions set remains approximately uniform, and in the case of alternative languages, equivalent from year to year." There are to be three Boards of three members each, namely, one for languages, another for mathematics, and the third for literature, logic, and history. This, as the late Mr. Justice Telang minuted, involves additional expense. But the expense ought to be no consideration when a measure absolutely necessary and urgently called for has to be adopted—a description under which this proposal does not come—and the question of cost seems to have been entirely ignored by the reformers. If none of the members of the Boards are to be outside the Syndicate the function of supervising in the way proposed had better be left to the Syndics themselves. If, on the other hand, any or all of them are to be outside the Syndicate, it is drawing away so many more men from the number of those best qualified to do the direct work of examination, for, as we have seen, Syndics are disqualified from being examiners. At some Universities, where there are such Boards, they are composed of men who are acknowledged authorities on their respective subjects, but who cannot undertake to do examination work. Their views are accepted with a good grace by the younger men who are examiners. At this University those few who are such authorities are generally able to serve as examiners. The supply, however, is by no means excessive, and to make such men merely members of supervising Boards is to remain content with the second best material for the work of examination when the first best is available. Most of those, however, who could be selected as members of the Boards and as examiners would be on about the same level as to qualifications. Consequently, if the supervision does not become a mere formality, there are likely to be some unseemly passages at arms between the examiners and their supervisors. Such quarrels between two colleagues who have both been regarded as great authorities on their subject, are only too familiar in University life. The proposal to bring three men together and call them a Board of Supervising Examiners is based on the assumption that all three would be able to jointly judge of most, if not all, the papers that would come up before them. But we fear that it would be quite the exception instead of the rule for any single member of the Board to be able to criticize papers in more than one of the many subjects embraced in the group of which the Board is put in charge, if the members are elected with a view to see as many of the subjects represented on the Board as may be possible. There are so many languages, so many branches of mathematics, and so many sciences that the number of members is too small to cover all the subjects and to criticize the papers set in them. Hence, the appointment of Boards would simply mean the addition of about one adviser to the single examiners or groups of examiners in a few subjects only. Such an adviser is not always likely to be better qualified than the examiners. Singly he can have very little in the way of practical advice to give to a group of examiners of the same qualifications as he, and his advice is not always likely to be taken with good grace.

One of the duties of the Supervising Board under this scheme would be to see "that the standard of the questions set remains approximately uniform, and, in the case of alternative languages, equivalent from year to year." We admit that it is desirable to keep the standard as near a fixed level as possible, but we fail to see how even approximate uniformity can be secured by the appointment of Boards until the age produces a man who knows all these languages or all these subjects equally well. Even in the event of that miracle the difficulty arises that it is not unfrequently the case that the same examiner's standard is pronounced to have varied, even though so far from intending any change he may have conscientiously tried to the best of his judgment to maintain a particular standard. Complaints on this head are familiar in other Universities besides that of Bombay. For instance, at a general meeting of the Convocation of the London University, held only so recently as May 12, a resolution was passed declaring "that some means should be devised for a more thorough preliminary investigation than has hitherto been used of the mathematical questions proposed to be set in the University examinations." In the case of Bombay, the Syndicate endeavour to secure the object aimed at in the Committee's recommendation by always associating new examiners with old where there are more examiners than one in a subject; by holding all the colleagues responsible for the papers set in their subject; and by obtaining from them a joint certificate to the effect that the papers were drawn up after full mutual consultation. If in spite of these provisions the old examiners do not carefully go through the papers of their new colleagues, what reason is there to expect that members of a Board would be more inclined to do so?

The Report next advises the Senate to take upon itself as its own proper duty the fixing of percentages of marks for passing and notifying them. The reason adduced for the former proposal is that the matter should not be left "to the fluctuating discretion of an annually shifting body like the Syndicate." But is not the Senate with its annual draft of new Fellows, and the constant loss of members by removal (especially in the case of European members), and by deaths, a fluctuating body? For answer one has only to turn to the very Report in which this recommendation is made. Of the sixteen members who formed the Committee, six, owing to death or removal, can no longer render service to the Senate, and a seventh occupies an official position which precludes him from participation in debate. There is, therefore, the same objection to the Senate fixing the percentages as to the Syndicate doing so, to say nothing of the obvious fact that a few picked men of academic distinction are better qualified to decide these questions than a large body like the Senate. If the only objection to the Syndicate is that it is an "annually shifting body," the Senate can itself reduce the evil to a minimum by electing the same Syndics from year to year. This indeed has been the custom, and the Syndicate has not been a shifting body, save for the disputes which have of late caused so many changes in the representation of the Medical Faculty on the Board. It is a trite remark that examinations are an evil, though a necessary one. The main reason why they are so is that they are so mechanical, and this character is more deeply stamped on them by assigning marks to questions, by fixing percentages, and publicly notifying them. It is for this reason that at some Universities no marks are allotted to questions, and the examiners are not required to assign marks to the candidates' answer papers. In these cases the force of public opinion has been so asserted that the system has been modified. In the absence of such public opinion in Bombay—for there are no indications of its existence—the next best course is the present one, *viz.*, that of not fixing the percentages and notifying them publicly, but laying them down for the guidance of the examiners only. As the late Mr. Telang observed, in the absence of any statement of reasons, this change seems neither expedient or called for. Its practical advantage is all the less apparent since somehow or other the percentages become widely known amongst students. The Report further advises the Senate to take the work of grouping the subjects upon itself. This is virtually now done, since the Syndicate always follow the grouping adopted by the Senate in the courses of study except in one case at the Matriculation and of the M.A. In the Matriculation regulations English and the second languages have been grouped together. This grouping, as any schoolmaster will admit, is very improper, and hence the Syndicate is justified in this instance in using its own discretion. Otherwise a candidate getting very few marks in English and making the minimum by his marks in his second language would pass, and this would be an unsatisfactory state of things. At the M.A. each paper is treated by the Syndicate as a separate subject. The report further proposes to give the Syndicate power to pass a candidate, though he may have failed in two subjects. This goes further than the resolution passed the other day, but there seems no good reason to re-open the settlement then arrived at, after a consideration extending over eight months. The last recommendation, that examiners who have given satisfaction should be reappointed, would seem to be somewhat unnecessary, since the Syndicate has invariably adopted this course, and does not require special instruction for the fulfilment of so obvious a duty. Altogether it would seem that the proposed reforms will impair rather than enhance the efficiency, usefulness, and dignity of the Bombay University, and it is to be hoped the Senate will not finally commit itself to them without full consideration of all that they involve.

MR. J. ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, with a candour remarkable as it is rare, warns us, in presenting his forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1896, that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. It has been drawn up after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission Report, "be used with due caution." Considering the snowfall data, Mr. Eliot, in his forecast which was published two months ago, but has only just been distributed, tells us that there was much less snow than usual during the past winter over the whole of the Western Himalayas and in Thibet. The winter commenced early, and terminated in March about the normal date, but was characterized throughout by the absence of heavy falls. As a result of the light snowfall of the winter and of the unusually dry and hot weather prevailing in Northern India and the adjacent hill districts from February to May, the winter snow accumulation melted unusually rapidly, and the extent and depths of the snow accumulation at the end of May were much less than usual over the whole of the Western Himalayas, and probably also in Afghanistan. However, as the result of various careful observation and a multitude of calculations duly set forth in the Government paper before us, Mr. Eliot pronounces 1896 to be the sixth of a series of years characterized by very marked and exceptional meteorological features. The year 1893 was the coolest year on record in India, and the rainfall of the year was much greater than had been received in any year during the past thirty-one years. The precipitation of the cold weather of 1891-92 was the smallest on record in Upper India and the Western Himalayas. The rainfall during the three years, 1892-94, was very largely in excess; that excess being chiefly due to much heavier precipitation than usual during each of the monsoons of these three years. A noteworthy feature of the three years was the determination of excessive rainfall in certain districts throughout the whole period, more especially to the North-Western Provinces. The snowfall conditions of 1895-96 were, it seems, very similar to those of the winter of 1891-92, the driest on record, therefore favourable for a normal or strong monsoon. Indeed, both the character of the cold weather precipitation and the hot weather indicate this probability. Mr. Eliot gave the second week in June as the time the monsoon was likely to burst in Bombay—a prediction which was verified. So far as rainfall has yet gone there is reason to believe that the normal amount will be registered, if not more, in Bombay at all events. Mr. Eliot declined to venture an opinion as to the probability of a longish break in July, and doubtless he was wise.

ONE of the most useful military handbooks yet published is one issued this week from the *Pioneer* press at Allahabad. It is a collection of notes on the mechanism and use of the Maxim machine guns and their field carriages, and is intended as an aid to students in acquiring an intimate and practical knowledge of Maxim guns. It is not intended to s sede the official handbooks, but to be read on junction with them. Captain R. O. F ett, of the Royal Irish Regiment, Deputy ist ant Adjutant-General for Musketry, he author. He is an officer who has had h experience in the handling of ma e guns; indeed he tells us in his preface that e work is the outcome of a year's experie as an instructor at the School of Musket. Pachmarhi, and he is further careful to e plain that the work is not intended for thos conversant with machine guns, but for student who at first are bound to meet with many stumbling blocks over which they sometimes come to grief. The work seems well calculated to answer its purpose.

ONLY a little more than two years have elapsed since the dastardly assassination of President Carnot at Lyons, and now an attempt has been made on the life of the present head of the French Republic. The attack on President Faure, however, does not appear to be the work of an Anarchist, as was the case with the murder of his illustrious predecessor. The assailant seems to have been a weak-minded individual, whose action has no more political significance than the futile attempts made on the life of Queen Victoria on three occasions. The risk of assassination is one of the penalties of greatness, a fact of which M. Faure's famous visitor, Li Hung Chang, has been reminded in his time as unpleasantly as the French President. People of unbalanced mind sometimes seek to attain notoriety by depriving the world of its greatest men, but happily the lack of determination which marks their efforts generally renders them abortive.

THE cinematographe, having had so bad a time of it at the Novelty Theatre, owing to the electric light plant being out of order, has returned to its old love. Its operators will show what it is capable of at Watson's Hotel, each evening, at 7, 9-15, and 10 p.m., and an entirely new programme of photographic pictures is to be given. Arrangements are being made to ensure an adequate supply of the electric light, so there is no fear of a repetition of Tuesday evening's failure.

IN spite of the very heavy death-rate in Calcutta during the past year, statistics disclose the fact that taken as a whole, Bengal was somewhat more healthy than usual. The general birth-rate rose from 32·81 per thousand in 1894 to 34·59 per thousand last year, while the general death-rate fell from 34·88 per thousand in 1894 to 31·39 per thousand last year. In Calcutta where the inhabitants have the advantage of a good water-supply and of expensive engineering and health departments, the general mortality rose by seven per thousand, the cholera death-rate increased from 2·48 to 3·07, the death-rate from small-pox grew from ·59 to 3·25 while that of fever jumped from 13·15 to no less than 16·64.

THE HON. MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E., has left Utakamund for Madras to conduct the High Proficiency Examination in the Persian language, in which he is a proficient. He is Persian Translator to the Government of Madras. Mr. Rees is also an expert in the Russian language, having spent nearly two years in St. Petersburg for purposes of study. He passed the test in Russian and carried off the Government prize of Rs. 2,000.

WE regret to state that telegraphic news was received in Lahore on Saturday evening of the death in England of His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Pesci, Roman Catholic Bishop of Allahabad. The event must have been sudden, as no news of the Right Reverend gentleman's illness had been received in India. Dr. Pesci was one of the ablest of the many able men who have served, or are now serving the Vatican in the East Indies. A learned and enthusiastic priest of the Roman Catholic Church, he was a man of exceptional powers of organisation and administration, and was further assisted in his work by personal characteristics which won the esteem and confidence of all who were brought within the circle of his influence.

IN the case of the three Germans, father and sons, who were convicted of homicide, a Darjeeling on Firday, Dr. Ponder, a witness for the prosecution, testified to nine wounds on the body including a ruptured spleen. Two native witnesses stated that deceased was kicked to death. The occurrence took place at Dalling colliery thirty miles from Kalimpong. Prisoners relied in the main on the evidence of Mr. Morris, Manager of the colliery, Charles Falk the father, aged 60, was found guilty by the assessors, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. William Falk was sentenced to three years. The deceased, named Sreeman, was by trade a sawyer, aged thirty, employed at the Dalling colliery. A dispute about wages is said to have led to blows.

WHILE the weather telegrams of last week spoke of heavy rain having fallen in Chota-Nagpur, in contrast to the general drought elsewhere, they gave litte indication of the much more remarkable rainfall that was taking place all over Behar. In Mozufferpore seventeen inches fell in three days, and other places are said to have had falls of from seven to ten inches in the course of a few hours. In the generally temperate climate of Behar such deluges are very unusual, and coming at a time when neighbouring provinces are sufferring from an undue allowance of sun, the phenomenon is still more out of the common. The country in many parts of the district is described by a correspondent writing on the 11th as a swamp, and the agriculturists are paryino as anxiously for a break as those on the other side of the Ganges, from Arrah up to Meerut, are looking for a sign of the wished-for rain.

MUSSOORIE has had an uncommonly gay week. *Cinderella* has continued to furnish food for mirth, and Friday's concert, promoted by Mrs. Barry in aid of the Wynberg Orphanage, proved a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment, while the *tableaux* at the Rink were deservedly applauded. The late dry weather justified Mr. Dobbie's fixture of yesterday, when a big crowd gathered at the Gymkhana in the Happy Valley. On Thursday night, Colonel and Mrs. Rennick entertained over two hundred guests, who danced and supped until the small hours. Much regret was expressed at the early departure of Colonel Rennick, who relinquishes the command on the return of General Sanford. There have been the usual dances and concerts at the Charleville, whose residents get an extra night on Monday when some sporting Inniskillings are "At Home." The hotel suffers a loss in the departure of Mr. Frank Muir, an indefatigable promoter of amusements. The residents gave him and his wife a festive send-off.

"NOS ACTRICES CHEZ ELLES" is the title of an album put forth by a French firm, with brief eulogistic comments appended to each portrait. The feature of the publication, however, is (says the *Globe*) the English text, from which we make few extracts. Mdme. Rejane is summed up as " sentient sparkling—two salt grains on the Blue Bird's wing," while the fact that Mdme. Jan Hading was born at Marseilles suggests the follow ing comment:—"Her correct beauty, as much her right talent, which the modern playing an classic taste are thrilling in, prove that some bloo of Phocean emigrants from old and artful Ionia flowing in her veins."

THEN Mdlle. Dudlay is the subject of the follo ing precious appreciation:—"This is a noble st actress, a golden column of the repertory, a Fre Comedy's strength. Her talent is quite tr towards sincere and high feelings. A lily flowe outline, a Royal chair must suit her woman's artist's dignity. . . . Mdlle. Dudlay live acquaintance with poets and under the Ta shield. Her predilected author is a writer of decayed by no mountebankness; M. Parodi. him she gathered her successful outset in 'F Vainque'; from him she pulled up the most thetical part she had ever played: 'Queen Jan And yet the author of these imperishable re is cruelly condemned to languish in the cold of anonymity!

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The *Times* agrees with an article which has appeared in the "Edinburgh Review," which states that the time has arrived for England to reconsider her attitude in regard to the Egyptian question, and say frankly that, while not annexing the country, she cannot pretend to foresee the future, when it will be no longer necessary for her to remain there as the indispensable guardian of Egyptian prosperity and European interests.

OPENING OF THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY.

The Cretan Assembly has been opened, and great discord prevails among the Christian and Mussalman deputies.

The prospect is considered gloomy in Crete.

ITALY AND KASSALA.

The early abandonment of Kassala by the Italians is expected.

LI HUNG CHANG'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Li Hung Chang will be the guest of the State during his stay in England, which will be for four weeks.

His Excellency will reside in a large mansion specially taken for him by the Government, and a British Vice-Consul from China, now on leave, will be attached to his Excellency during his stay.

PRESIDENT FAURE FIRED AT.

PARIS, JULY 14.

On the arrival of President Faure, to-day, on the review ground, at Longchamps, a man fired twice from a revolver in the direction of his carriage, but the President was unhurt.

The assailant, whose name is François, was at once arrested, and is believed to be demented.

LI HUNG CHANG'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Li Hung Chang, when visiting President Faure, dwelt upon the excellent relations existing between France and China, and especially since the intervention of France in the Liaotung question, and hoped that the friendship between the two countries would become still closer.

President Faure replied in the most cordial terms.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, JULY 14.

The Marquis di Rudini has remodelled the Cabinet.

General Pelloux becomes Minister of War; Signor Luzzatti, Secretary of the Treasury; and Visconti Venosta, probably, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE KURAM GARRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The permanent strength of the Kuram Garrison has been fixed at 300 sabres.

INDIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade returns up to the 15th of July (to-day) are eminently satisfactory, and Mr. O'Conor, will take his review in hand at once. The preliminary statistics up to 15th show an increase in export returns of over two lakhs of rupees, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

The first ball of the season was given, last night, at Government House, Ganeshkhind, over four hundred guests responding to the invitations issued by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The guests commenced to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, and were received by Captains Walton, Heneage, and Lovett-Berkley, Aides-de-Camp. At half-past 9 o'clock, by which time the majority of the guests had assembled, his Excellency the Governor and the Staff, together with the guests, entered the drawing-room, where all guests were presented, and passed through to the ball-room, and shortly afterwards dancing commenced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Parramatta, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 15.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-hind, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left here to-day for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-4
Bar Silver	31 3-8.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL DOCTOR.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., at his residence, at Girgaum Road, yesterday evening, a little after 7 o'clock. His loss will be felt not only by the medical profession, of which he was one of the recognised heads, but also by the public in general. Dr. Kunte was born at Mahuli of poor parents, and was, with his brother, the late Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, Head-master of the Poona High School, educated by his mother, who had early been left a widow. The brothers received their early education at Kolhapur, and subsequently under Dr. Wilson in Bombay. Dr. Anna was the first M.D. of our University. He was a firm supporter of Native medicine from the very outset, and edited for the first time Wagbhata's "Ashtanga Hridaya," the most celebrated treatise on Hindu medicine. He also edited the famous "Jnaneshvari," the Marathi version of Bhagavadgita. He had been for several years suffering from a terrible disease, over which he had acquired considerable control by his great medical skill. The disease lately developed, and an operation was made a few days ago, which brought on fever, to which he succumbed last evening. He leaves behind him a widow and three sons. He was respected by all classes of Hindus, and besides enjoyed considerable lucrative practice in the Bhatia and Khoja communities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of a branch railway line to Bhagwangola in the district of Murshidabad is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE application of the Bhagulpore Municipality for a further loan of Rs. 50,000 for its water-works, recently opened, has been sanctioned by Government. The total loan now amounts to Rs. 3,50,000.

YET another accident to a lady rider in the hills is reported. This accident, like the last, occurred at Dalhousie, and fortunately the rider again escaped, managing to seize a small bush in her fall, while the pony fell 150 feet down the khud and was killed on the spot. Miss Thompson, when rescued from her position, was found to have sustained a fracture of the leg above the ankle, but under the circumstances she is to be congratulated on her marvellous escape.

A MEETING of the Bengal Legislative Council was held on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Grimley presiding, in the absence of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The list of business, save for a formidable array of questions which required answers, was formal. The Hon. Mr. Pratt was added to the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, and the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885. The time for the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act of 1883 was extended, and a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895 was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Finucane.

COLONEL RICHARDSON, 18th Bengal Lancers, will take up the duties of Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, Simla, when Colonel Money proceeds on three months' leave this week.

ONE afternoon last week a soldier of the Royal West Kent at Meerut, Private James Mullins, who was looking round Messrs. Symonds and Co.'s shop seized a silver-mounted purse of trifling value and bolted out of the shop. He was promptly pursued by an assistant, who after a sharp run captured him and brought him back, and he was sentenced next morning by the Cantonment Magistrate to a month's rigorous imprisonment. The incident recalls to a contemporary a similar one that happened last September, when two men of another regiment broke open a glass case and went off with a couple of watches. The same assistant, Mr. Judge, and Mr. Symonds, junior, pursued and caught one man, not without a stubborn resistance, while the other was arrested on return to lines. They got twelve months' imprisonment. In each case the motive was to get a discharge from the Army. Soldiers who are tired of service try this expedient sometimes, and a man who gains his end at the cost of a month's jail thinks himself exceptionally lucky.

THE line of communications with Chilas, *via* the Khagan Valley was being quietly taken in hand. The detailed estimate, amounting to about a lakh and a-half, for making a mule road from Balakote to Dewan Bela has been sanctioned.

THE terms of the new lease for the Ruby mines in Burma will be disclosed in London this month, when the shareholders' meeting is to be held.

THE Director-General of Telegraphs has ordered that all telegraph lines be made clear on the 22nd in connection with the 3 per cent. loan, for communication between the Accountant-Generals of Madras and Bombay, the Comptroller, Calcutta, and the Financial Secretary, at Simla.

A WALL is being erected around the spot on which the Moplah fanatics killed in the recent outbreak at Manjeri were buried. This is being done in order to prevent the Moplahs from building a mosque or tomb on ground which, in their opinion, is consecrated by the bodies of Sayyids or martyr saints having been interred there.

MR. CHURCHILL, British Consul in Dutch Guiana, in his latest report, suggests that British Indian cotton prints, Indian muslins, and light silks might find a ready sale in Paramaribo. The Customs duty is ten per cent.

OPIUM revenue from Bengal for the present month exceeded the estimate by Rs. 57,600; the figures being, estimate Rs. 42,25,000, actual Rs. 42,82,600. To the end of the current month the returns show a surplus over estimate of Rs. 2,11,025 Bombay, for the month of June, declined to the extent of Rs. 2,97,925, giving a total deficiency of actual revenue over estimated revenue of Rs. 14,58,500.

THE report of the Simla Municipality shows that receipts from taxes during 1895-96 were Rs. 82,182 against Rs. 71,676 in 1894-95. The revised octroi schedule accounts for Rs. 10,506 of the increase. The taxation per head as calculated by the Government of the Punjab is about eleven rupees two annas per head. The total receipts were Rs. 3,40,000 and charges Rs. 3,54,000 and the Municipality has a balance of Rs. 54,000 in hand. The Civil Surgeon's report contains the following ominous paragraph: Overcrowding in the bazar becomes worse every year. The condition of this bazar is a standing menace to the health of the station. The report contains the usual interesting information concerning forests, water-supply, and the Annandale gardens. Special reference is made to the services of the late Mr. Goad, Municipal Secretary, and the other officers of the Committee.

AN inquest regarding the death of Mr. J. Patterson, who was found dead in his house on Thursday last, will be held at the Coroner's Court on the 17th instant. It transpired at the *post mortem* examination that the deceased's collar bone was fractured and the body bore other marks of violence. It is alleged that the relatives of the deceased suspect foul play.

MISS WILLIAMS, officiating Lady Superintendent of the Military Orphan School, at Kidderpore, who succeeded the late Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, died suddenly on Sunday of heat-apoplexy. Miss Williams was a younger sister of Mrs. Grant and has resided at Kidderpore House since 1865.

THE Government resolution as to the Forest Department in Burma testifies to another year of progress and good work. In 1894-95 a net increase of 1,035 miles was made in the reservation; the gross and net revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 3,48,000, and Rs. 4,06,000 respectively over last year's figures, but exceeded the average of the last five years by 4¼ lakhs, and two lakhs. respectively. The good service of the Forest officers is cordially acknowledged.

THE question of legislation in the North-West Provinces in connection with the Court of Wards Estates is now engaging the attention of Government.

SIR COMER PETHERAM is laid up with rheumatism. The pain was so severe on Friday morning that he could not leave his bed. His Lordship besides had been suffering for the past two or three days from lumbago in the back, but attended Court at great inconvenience to himself.

A FAMILIAR figure has just disappeared from Her Majesty's entourage. Chief Inspector Greenham, Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, has retired on pension, after 27 years' service. Mr. Greenham speaks Italian, French, and German very fluently, and on that account was selected to attend to cases arising under extradition treaties. He greatly distinguished himself in the Sturbelle robbery of Brussels and many jewel robberies on the Continent. In 1878 he discovered the notorious gang of Russian forgers. He has done special service for the Queen and Continental Royal personages, for which he has received decorations, among them one from the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, and another from the Grand Duke of Hesse (the Order of St. Philip, Knight of the Second Class), on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit there last year. After the Franco-German war, when the late ex-Emperor and Empress took refuge in this country, Mr. Greenham was, specially delegated to attend them at Chiselhurst and since then he has attended the Queen on all her Continental journeys for the past seventeen years.

THE Chamba natives, who recently fled to Dalhousie, had it appears merely, a grievance concerning *begar* labour to represent to the Commissioner. They wish the Chamba Raja to abolish forced labour in the same way as in the Kangra Valley, but of course Colonel Hutchinson could only recommend and not actively interfere. There is very little doubt, however, that his recommendations will have due weight with the Raja, and possibly result in some amelioration of the condition of life of the Chamba natives.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 4th July was 222 against 236 and 211 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 23 death from cholera, against 25 and 23 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the quinquenium by 14. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against three in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus against five in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 89 and 27 respectively, against 99 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·8 per mille per annum, against 22·0 the mean of the last five years.

THE report which has just been issued, shows that the administration of the Factories Act in the Punjab during the year 1895 has been of a satisfactory character. With three exceptions and these have occured at Lahore, the sanitary arrangements and conditions in the sixty-one factories have been good. During the year there were sixty-eight accidents, of which number four only proved fatal, whilst fifty-two were of a minor character. Stress is laid on the importance of managers seeing that the operatives wear suitable clothing when working close to machinery, and it is pointed out that one fatal case arose through carelessness in this direction, the loose cloth which was wound around the boy's neck catching a revolving cylinder and strangling him. Thirty-eight, or considerably more than half of the accidents occurred in the North-Western Railway workshops. The section of the Indian Factories Act, restricting the Sunday working of factories, has been strongly objected to by mill-owners at Delhi, and the Lieutenant-Governor, seeing the reasonableness of their contention, that the Sunday restriction is no effectual benefit to the mill-hands, who find other work on that day, has exempted the Delhi Iron Works from the provisions of the Factory Act section. He has also expressed his willingness to consider the subject further with reference to representations made respecting the remaining eleven factories. The number of women and children employed in factories in the Punjab is not large. In the Delhi district the percentage is only twelve; in Lahore, out of a total of 4,362 operatives, only 145 are women and 105 children; whilst in Rawalpindi there is no woman labour.

REUTER'S Agency learns that the Consul-General of the South African Republic has received a communication from his Government in Pretoria, of which the following is a translation:—The Government learns with regret that an impression has been created that the telegrams recently despatched were animated by a hostile spirit. Nothing hostile was intended, but, on the contrary, the Government merely desired to co-operate in a friendly spirit with the British Government in bringing the guilty to punishment, for it is by these means that both Administrations will best succeed in restoring peace and confidence in South Africa. The action of this Government in asking for information in regard to the massing of troops on its border was a proof of its desire in the direction indicated above, and not an expression of mistrust in the assurances of the British Government. The great wish of this Government with reference to these troops was solely to restore quiet and confidence among its burghers, and it is of opinion that by its very action in that matter confidence in the British Government was strengthened. It is a matter of regret to this Government that its well-meant efforts have been misinterpreted as evincing a want of confidence.

LADY GREY, being a dutiful wife, has left the pomps and vanities of the London season to join Lord Grey in far-off Buluwayo, where he is directing South African affairs. Lady Grey is a daughter of the late Mr. Halford, of Dorchester House and Westonbirt, a sister of Lady Morley. Mr. Halford spent such enormous sums on building in his lifetime that he died much poorer than he was supposed to be, and his daughters were in nowise heiresses. Captain Halford, the only son, who is equerry to the Prince of Wales, would part with Dorchester House to anybody who would give a proper price. It has been said to be worth nearly half a million, but to a bachelor with a not very large income such a possession is rather a white elephant. Last year the house was taken by the India Office for the Shahzadah, and a very good rent was obtained for the prolonged stay His Highness made in London.

THE Emperor of Russia has conferred his first Order, the St. Andrew, upon the Duke of Connaught, while the Duchess has received the St. Catherine. This is the second Order in Russia, and is for ladies only, the members being Empresses, Queens, Princesses, and a few ladies of the very highest rank and distinction. It was founded by Peter the Great as a memorial of the services rendered to him by his wife during his war with the Turks. The Empress is the Grand Mistress, and the members wear a broad pink ribbon with silver border to which is suspended an image of St. Catherine, and on the left breast is worn a silver star with a white cross on a red ground. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Coburg, all have the Order of St. Catherine, which was given to Her Majesty by the Emperor Nicholas I, when he visited England in 1844.

A VIENNA evening paper reports a case of attempted blackmailing on Baron Albert de Rothschild, who a few days ago received a letter from Buda-Pesth; demanding the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand florins, to be sent to a given address, Poste Restante, Buda-Pesth. In default, he was threatened with death by the dagger or the pistol. The writer of the letter added that a Society of Anarchists had been formed in the Hungarian capital for the purpose of extorting money from millionaries. Baron de Rothschild sent the letter to the Buda-Pesth police, who had already received information of similar attempts to blackmail wealthy inhabitants of Temesvar and Orsova. Dectectives were placed on the watch for several days in the post-office, and at last succeeded in arresting a shoemaker's apprentice, who had asked for a letter by the name given. He confessed to having been sent by a soldier, and the police quickly discovered that two young soldiers of good family had started the whole affair.

BETWEEN seven and eight on the evening of June 16th, a considerable part of North London was thrown into a state of excitement by the bursting of one of the large mains of the New River Company in the Camden-road. The breakage happened almost immediately opposite Holloway Gaol and an immense volume of water forced its way through the surface of the road. The water covered the entire surface of both carriage and foot-ways, and discharged itself into the Holloway-road, where the stream divided right and left. For nearly an hour and a-half the torrent continued to swell, and the Holloway-road from the Nag's Head to Holloway station became flooded to a depth of from two to four feet. The omnibuses and tramcars made their way through the flood with considerable difficulty, and vehicles of all descriptions were brought into requisition to convey sightseers and residents over the rushing torrents. Fortunately most of the houses on the Camden-road stand high above the level of the road, and the occupants were able to watch the unusual sight with interest, but without anxiety. In the Holloway-road it was different. Immediately opposite the end of the Camden-road the pavement is high, but nearer to Holloway Station it approaches more nearly the level of the road, and it was here that the greatest damage was done. The water poured into several of the basements, and found its ways into some of the large shops. The sight as the evening advanced was a remarkable one. The broad thoroughfare, practically converted into a canal, lighted on either side with the electric lamps recently provided by the Vestry, and lined on either side by thousands of spectators together with the continuous stream of traffic formed a picture such as has, perhaps, never been seen before in a London thoroughfare.

CRICKET OF THE SEASON.

IV.

[BY A BATSMAN.]

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, as I have already stated, is the only college in Bombay which stands in the envious position of having a gymkhana attached to it. The sportsmanlike zeal of one of the professors, Mr. O. V. Muller, enhances the value of the gymkhana, which provides two principal games, cricket and lawn-tennis. The Elphinstone College XI. includes: P. H. Vakil, N. K. Patel, M. B. Vacha, B. P. Karani, S. F. Mulla, S. H. Dawar, J. B. Mody, Photographer, J. D. Kanga, S. L. Davar, H. N. Vakil, and S. F. Viccaji. P. H. Vakil is a slender tall young man, and promises to be as good a cricketer as his elder brothers, Dady (now a member of the local bar), and Kaikhosro, at present practising as solicitor at Bangalore. It is a pity these two young gentlemen have practically retired from the cricket field. The youngest brother was tried last year in what was termed the Parsee Colts' match, where thirty-three Parsee cricketers possessing the best average of the season are annually put on the test to show whether or not they deserve a place in the representative XI. of the Parsees to face the Presidency team. He plays a good game, and can stand first-class bowling. I am afraid, however, that owing to want of sufficient practice this season he is not in very good form. N. K. Patel plays a tiresome game, though he is on occasions very useful. He adopts the old barn-door play, which is now discouraged from all sides. He is able to defend the sticks against even the first-class bowlers. M. B. Wacha is a good left-hand bowler of high-class delivery. He is very steady, and has a fair control over pitches. He breaks from the leg, and is difficult to play. He is called a "mighty slogger" among his men, but I am inclined to give him the designation of a "blind hitter." B. P. Karani can take a place in the six-footer XI., which E. N. Davar intends to start next week. He takes full advantage of his size, which provides him a good reach, and so he defends the wicket in an easy style. S. F. Mulla, the secretary of the Gymkhana, is an average player, and is often known to have made large contributions when most needed. He has frequently served as a successful bowler. His XI., though not the strongest of the local college teams, is able to render a very good account of itself. S. H. Davar is another Parsee colt, and promises to be a valuable wicket-keeper. He generally keeps a good wicket, but he became nervous last year in the Colts' match, and cut a very bad figure. Last Saturday he was seen to certainly greater advantage on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and did not allow a single extra to go between his gauntlets. By watching better men on this the most important fielding on the ground, and by a little coaching, he will no doubt make a good and reliable man to stand behind the sticks. J. B. Mody and Photographer are average bats: they have no particular dash or brilliancy in their game to commend any special mention. J. D. Kanga is about the best field of the lot, and as such proves very serviceable to his XI. His picking-up is so neat and quick that it has often disposed of the fastest runners in their anxiety to secure a run, which with the leather in any other fieldsman's hands would have been a safe one. S. L. Davar is a slow trundler, and his peculiar style of bowling and flourish of the arm puzzles the batsman to a great extent. Though of the two Wacha is a better bowler, yet it is not unfrequently that he captures more wickets and with less costly deliveries. In the last match that they had the bowling analysis was in his favour, being 4·4 to Wacha's 8. H. N. Vakil, who played for the Parsee Gymkhana against his college last Saturday, proved that he was not to be disregarded by his XI. He is a free bat and quick run-getter. On fielding, too, he is fairly reliable, and ordinary chances would not escape his hands. S. N. Viccaji is probably the youngest of the team. His game is very good for his age and size, and if he continues to progress in the same way that he has been doing, he will have a successful career. He has a decent style, but is a little nervous.

The Wilson College XI. owns two or three good men, but not having the opportunity to play together except in the matches, once a week, they are greatly handicapped. Their best men are:—B. J. Doctor, Isaac, K. J. Chhatre, M. A. Mirza, H. D. Kanga, J. B. Kanga, J. N. Mody, S. R. Shah, A. F. Billimoria, R. H. Vessavwala, and D. P. Palkiwala. The team is generally captained by Doctor, who is a very good hand at defensive as well as offensive play. His records in the Inter-School matches had shown that he had been a cricketer of some worth. He has a good command over the leather, and plays so well that if his opponent were to bowl in the same fashion that he does he would not be dismissed until he had given a fairly good account of himself. Isaac bowls as well—or rather, I should say, a little better than even his captain. His deliveries having a curly tendency are capable of puzzling the batsman. K. J. Chhatre and M. A. Mirza are useful in the department of attack only, and by a little improvement in the more important department of defence they will be able to greatly enhance the value of their XI. H. D. Kanga is the prettiest bat the XI. can boast of, and as an all round cricketer he can claim a place in the XI. of any of the first-class Parsee clubs. Like his eldest brother, he has an aptitude for the game, and he has established his fame as a century-bat among the School Association matches, where his cricket career was acknowledged to be a brilliant one. His XI. consists of five good bowlers, but when facing a very strong team Kanga has proved serviceable even as a change-bowler. I am glad that his school course having been finished he has now joined a first-class local club, and thus stands a chance of displaying his merits through the proper channel. J. B. Kanga, his cousin, is a good bat, but does not possess that briliancy and dash that would put him, like H. D. Kanga, in the forefront. J. N. Mody and S. R. Shah are steady and cautious bats, and strengthen the team greatly in that department. A. F. Billimoria is a slogger, and no matter how well pitched the trundling may be, he goes for the leather as soon as it is let off by the bowler. R. H. Vessavwala and D. P. Palkiwala, in the absence of better cricketers in the college, are given places in the XI. Up to the present they have done nothing to show that they are of much use.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. M. TWYNAM, East Lancashire, is appointed A. D. C. to Major General Bird, Commanding Oudh District.

Language leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant C. S. Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry, from 16th July to 15 January.

COLONEL J. W. OTTLEY, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., vacates his appointment on the 22nd instant.

SURGEON-COLONEL BATEMAN, Principal Medical Officer, Madras District, officiates, in addition to his own duties, as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, during the absence of Surgeon-Major-General Sibthorpe, on privilege leave.

23rd Bombay Rifles.—Captain Dennys, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Delamain, appointed 2nd-in-Command. 16th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. S. Moberly, from 5th Madras Infantry to be Wing Officer. 22nd Madras Infantry—Lieutenant J. D. Reece, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE following appointments have been made:—6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Leeds, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 6th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. A. Fagan, from 19th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Major G. E. Walter, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Phillips appointed Commandant. Captain Aitken, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, and to continue seconded. Captain Chitty, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO., of New York, says the New York *Critic*, following the example of the London firm, have reorganised and transferred their business to a stock company, to be known as the Macmillan Company. Its president for the first year will be Mr. George P. Brett, who for some years past has been the managing partner of the New York house. The directors of the Macmillan Company for the first year are the former members of the firm, Messrs. Frederic Macmillan, George A. Macmillan, George L. Craik, Maurice Macmillan, George P. Brett, with Alexander B. Balfour, Lawrence Godkin, Edward J. Kennet, and Lawton L. Walton.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD'S MASONIC CONCERT.

THE Clerk of the Weather was on the whole very considerate in his dealings with the promoters of the Masonic Concert last night, and after some days and nights of heavy rain it cleared up sufficiently to enable the ticket-holders to come out of their carriages and mount the unprotected steps of the Town Hall without getting wet through in the process. There was a good audience, but it would no doubt have beee much larger had the weather been less uncertain. The concert, which was under the patronage of Lord Sandhurst, the Provincial District Grand Master of the English Lodges, was in aid of the scheme for providing the Freemasons of Bombay with that long-hoped-for desideratum—a joint ball, situated in the Fort. With such a laudable object in view the promoters, Messrs. Saunders and Gould, found little difficulty in getting a good combination of professional and amateur talent. The performers included Messrs. Saunders and Gould, whose vocal powers have been tested all the world over, before multitudes of people, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Miss Counsell, Mr. R. N. Mant, and Mr. E. Mayall; while Miss Annie May Abbott, better known as the Georgia Magnet, gave recitations in a manner which showed that her "magnetism" is by no means her only special gift. Mr. James Rowley and Mr. Seymour Dove divided between them the work of accompanists in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The programme opened in each part with organ solos by Mr. R. N. Mant. Both his items "Andante" (Guilmant) and "Offertoire in F." (Clarke) were much appreciated. Mrs. Stanley Smith has lost none of her popularity, and she received the most hearty applause for her song, "When a little while has flown," by Turner Lloyd, a song which has recently been popularised in London by the celebrated tenor, Mr. Edward Lloyd. Mrs. Stanley Smith also took part with Signor Gould in the classic duet from Mozart's, "Don Giovanni," in which the gay and festive Don unfolds his love for Zerlina. The duet received a most spirited rendering, and although it was given in Italian was highly appreciated. Miss Counsell was an especial favourite with the audience. Possessed of a strong, yet withal sweet mezzo soprano voice, her two songs, "Carnival" (Molloy) and "The Island of Dreams" (S. Adams), were given with commendable spirit, and the former was vociferously redemanded. In the charming duet with Mr. Saunders, "Children pray this love to Cherish," she also delighted her hearers. Mr. E. Mayall was responsible for two capital songs, "The Bugler" (Rodney) and "Life is a River" (Nelson), and was most heartily applauded. Mr. Mayall has a fine voice, and it is a pleasure to listen to him. Miss Annie May Abbott literally surprised the audience. The public generally has the impression that this is an age of specialities. If that is the case, then Miss Abbott has distinctly another in addition to that of which she has during the past few weeks given Bombay a taste. Both her recitatations, "Aux Italiens" (Meredith) and "The Great Temptation" (Horton), were given with a verve and finish which left nothing to be desired. Mr. Charles Saunders' refined and artistic singing is always a treat, and last night was no exception to the rule. The popular tenor was in capital voice, and with the "Holy City" fairly brought down the house. The song was much enhanced by a tasteful organ accompaniment by Mr. R. N. Mant. As an encore, Mr. Saunders repeated the last verse of the song. In part II. Mr. Saunders sang for the first time in Bombay the famous "Brindisi" or "Drinking Song" from Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," which was given with all the gay abandon so necessary for its due interpretation. An encore would not be denied, and in response Mr. Saunders gave an arch rendering of "My Pretty Jane." Signor Alfredo Gould was as great a favourite as ever. His magnificent baritone voice rang out in the Town Hall with wonderful effect, and both his songs were exceedingly well received. Tosti's "Good Bye" was an artistic triumph, and the favourite "Toreador" song from Bizet's "Carmen" evoked an unanimous encore. Messrs. Saunders and Gould appropriately finished the concert with the time-honoured duet, "Excelsior," with which their names have become so deservedly well associated here. During the evening Mr. Saunders announced that, encouraged by the success of the concert, in all probability other entertainments of the same kind will be given in Bombay next week.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE usual weekly meeting in connection with the above sports was held, yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, and proved to be a success. There was a large gathering of spectators, and the entries could not have been more satisfactory. Owing to the unfavourable condition of the weather lately experienced in Bombay, the Maidan was in a very bad state, and it was at one time feared that the meeting would have to be postponed. However, the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Ellison and Booth, were indefatigable in their exertions to get up the meeting, and it was simply through their energy that a successful result was brought about. Owing to the slippery condition of the ground, the jumping competition was given up, and the original programme, which could not be gone through in its entirety, was altered. The events were keenly contested, and punctuality was the order of the day. The following are the results:—

I. EVENT.—BALL AND PEG.

Knock a ball off post with butt-end of spear, reverse spear and to take a peg. Thirty yards between post and peg.

Mr. Mair	1
Mr. Shewan	2

Eight competed.

II. EVENT.—BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

Drop or throw a polo ball into buckets—three buckets twenty yards apart.

Mr. Ellison	1
Mr. Peile	2
Mr. Lowndes	3

Seven competitors.

The winner, Mr. Ellison, put all three balls into the buckets twice in successive runs.

III. EVENT.—CROQUET STAKES.

Ladies' nomination. Gentleman to ride a given course to his nominatrix, carrying a croquet mallet, which he must hand to lady dismounted. The lady must play a croquet ball through five hoops, and hit the post; hand back mallet to the nominee, who must return to winning post the way he went. One second added to gentleman's for each stroke the lady takes to complete the croquet course.

	Ladies' Time	Gents' Time		Total	
	Sec	Min	Sec	Min	Sec
1 Mrs Chandler nominates Mr Shewan	13	2	6½	2	19½
2 Mrs Prevost nominates Mr Ellison	19	2	8	2	27
3 Mrs Peile nominates Mr Peile	21	2	16½	2	37½
4 Miss M Mills nominates Mr Talbot	19	2	54	3	13
5 Mrs T Greaves nominates Mr Webster	25	3	3	3	28

Mrs. Chandler was exceptionally smart in playing—getting the ball through five hoops in 13 strokes.

IV. EVENT.—PONY SCURRY (about ½ mile).

Mr Johnson's The Shrew, Mr Talbot	1
Mr Talbot's Cheesi, Webster	2
Mr Lowndes' Blue Morn, Owner	3

Five started.—A very good race, the first three being well together at the finish.

THE good work established by Father Damien, the martyr Leper of Molokai, still lives. Fortunately for India with its increasing proportion of leper population, there have been some who have caught the inspiration of Father Damien, and the work goes on. The latest statistics supplied by the Mission for Lepers, with reference to its work in India, Bombay, Ceylon, China, and Japan, show very encouraging results. The Mission assists leper work forty-five stations in these countries; it has fourteen asylums or hospitals of its own in India and Burma, and three in China. It supports nine homes for untrained children of lepers, and gives grants-in-aid to nine leper asylums in India and two in Japan. The number of inmates in the Society's homes adults and children, is nearly 800, or including those in aided institutions about 1,500.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon. There were also present: Messrs R. H. Vincent, O. V. Muller, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. S. Rebsch.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Mr. M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 1st September next. Mr. L. W. Michael, office manager, Corporation and Standing Committee, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 5th proximo.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT WORK.

Mr. J. Leask, Acting Secretary, read letter, dated 13th instant, from Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina, requesting the Standing Committee and the Corporation to grant him some extra allowance for having carried out alone the entire audit work from the time of the late Mr. Moos' death up to the appointment of Mr. Adam Smith, and also from the date of the death of the latter to the time of the appointment of Mr. A. Thomson.

Mr. Rebsch remarked that as there were two auditors, probably the system of double audit was observed, and one auditor only checked the audit made by the other. If that was the system acted upon, then no extra work could have devolved upon the auditor.

Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, in replying to the Chairman, remarked that he was told by Mr. Sorabji Cooper, the Chief Accountant, that a great deal of extra work had devolved on Mr. Ranina in consequence of the death of their two auditors.

Mr. Vincent said that it was only fair under the circumstances to remunerate Mr Ranina for the extra work done by him on two different occasions.

Mr. Rebsch enquired if the original idea of appointing two auditors was to have a double or check audit?

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula also wished to know what procedure was observed in the Municipality. To be enabled to come at a definite conclusion, it was necessary to ascertain if each of the two auditors went through the whole work, or whether they divided the work between them.

The Commissioner replied that certain portion of the work of auditing was divided to some extent.

Mr. Rebsch admitted that such a system of work must necessarily have thrown more work upon Mr. Ranina, but what he suggested was, that to afford greater security to the Municipality, a double system of audit must be observed.

The Chairman remarked that the double audit system was more desirable, but as the matter stood all these years, the work had been divided to a certain extent,

Dr. Viegas considered the question raised by Mr. Rebsch was important and pertinent, and the Committee would do well to postpone consideration of the matter until the next meeting to enable them to know the Commissioner's views on the subject, andt he question of principle.

Mr. Rebsch was inclined to presume that there must be something on the records to show how the duties of the auditors were laid down. As the Act contemplated the appointment of two auditors, it was presumed that there ought to be a double auditing of accounts. The responsibility ought not to be divided, as it left the door open for one auditor to say that he was not responsible for the auditing of certain items which he had left the other to audit.

Mr. Vincent asked if a double audit existed anywhere?

Mr. Rebsch enquired if Mr. Vincent knew of any audit done partly by one and partly by another man?

Mr. Vincent: Yes.

Mr. Rebsch: Where?

Mr. Vincent: Here, in the Municipal Office. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff said that the two auditors did the work jointly to a certain extent. If one checked the vouchers, the other saw if the figure entered there was correct, and thus helped each other in the work.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla submitted that the Committee ought to know exactly what the system was.

The Commissioner sent for Mr. Cooper, the Chief Accountant, but he not being present in office, his assistant, Mr. Maneckshah, attended the meeting; and replying to various queries on the subject, said that the work of audit was divided, and that the work done by one auditor was not audited by the other.

The Commissioner submitted there was nothing in the Act mentioned about one auditor checking the audit of the other.

Dr. Viegas: But we (the Standing Committee) can lay down that there ought to be a double audit system.

The Commissioner told him that the present system was in force for the last twenty years. The only question for consideration was, whether extra work had fallen on Mr. Ranina under the existing system of audit, and there was no doubt it had.

Mr. Rebsch then proposed that the Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with a report showing on what principle the Municipal audit was conducted, and whether the appointment of two auditors was intended to divide the audit between two auditors, or whether the idea was to have a double audit made one by each; and also, whether Mr. Ranina had done any extra work.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that both auditors signed the reports made by them from time to time, showing that they were both responsible for the audit.

Mr. Shroff reminded him that members of the Standing Committee signed the reports in the same way.

Mr. Vincent put it that there appeared to be nothing on record as to the way in which Municipal audit should be conducted. As regarded the question whether any extra work had been done by Mr. Ranina, they had the word of the Commissioner that it had been done. Where was the necessity then of asking the Commissioner for a report? It would be so much waste of time as the Commissioner would only repeat what he had already stated.

Professor Muller proposed an amendment that Mr. Ranina's application be forwarded to the Commissioner to report whether in his opinion there was any extra work done by the applicant.

The Commissioner said that if he were asked to state whether Mr. Ranina had done any extra work, he would at once say "yes."

Mr. Vincent: We might then call upon Dr. Viegas to report on the subject. (Laughter.)

The amendment being put to vote, was rejected.

The division on the original motion was equal, four members voting for, and a like number of them against it: the Chairman gave his casting vote in its favour, and the proposition was carried.

QUARRYING SANDSTONED AT MAHIM.

The Committee discussed resolution of the Corporation, No. 3836, dated 9th July 1896, as under:—"That the Corporation do not approve of permission being granted to the Bombay Tramway Company to excavate sandstone from the Mahim District. That the Standing Committee be requested to adhere to their previous resolution on the subject of the quarrying of sandstone at Mahim."

Mr. Vincent remarked: "Let's be in sackcloth and ashes. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi quoted section 382 of the Municipal Act, as under: "If in the opinion of the Commissioner the working of any quarry or the removal of stone, earth or other material from any place is dangerous to persons residing in or having legal access to the neighbourhood thereof or creates or is likely to create a nuisance the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Standing Committee, by written notice, require the owner of the said quarry or place to discontinue working the same or to discontinue removing stone, earth or other material from such place, &c." He said that it was the Commissioner and not the Standing Committee who had the power to give permission to quarry sandstone.

Mr. Vincent: And the Committee have no power to lay down that no quarrying operations shall be carried on.

Mr. Dharamsi further said that if the Commissioner found in certain cases that quarrying stone was dangerous he could, with the permission of the Committee, ask the owner to discontinue the work. The Committee or the Corporation had no power to grant permission for quarrying operations, and hence their resolutions on the subject were faulty. The previous resolution of the Standing Committee alluded to in the Corporation's resolution referred to one individual. Mr Dharamsi was not prepared to frame a resolution at present.

The matter was, therefore, postponed.

BOMBAY MORTUARY RETURNS.

The acting Secretary submitted a letter, dated 13th instant, from Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, forwarding, for the information of the Standing Committee, a copy of the 'Bombay Mortuary Returns for the First and Second Quarters of 1896, and stating that, if an adequate remuneration were given him, he would undertake to supply the Standing Committee and the Corporation with detailed returns for each quarter within the same period.

Mr. Rebsch remarked that the compilation was of great value.

Mr. Shroff proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of report. They had long been complaning that the returns provided by the Health Department were always very late, and were hardly of use for the purpose they were intended for. The Chairman himself had complained that the statistics were generally issued a day or rather months after the fair.

The Chairman said that the question to be considered was whether statistics provided by a private gentleman could be considered official. They might at this rate dispense with the Health Officer's services.

Mr. Harkisondas: And put in Mr. Bunshaw. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rebsch proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Shroff asked if it would not be possible to get the statistics earlier from the Health Department ?

Dr. Viegas: Where does Mr. Bunshaw get his figures from ?

Mr. Leask (the Secretary): From the "Government Gazette."

The Chairman admitted that Mr. Bunshaw deserved encouragement, but he was afraid it was very difficult to accept figures from a private gentleman as official statistics.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the Corporation had only recently passed a resolution asking the Health Officer to submit the figures at an earlier date.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment that, as the Corporation were considering the question of the re-organisation of the Health Department, the Committee were not in a position to consider Mr. Bunshaw's letter.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion being carried, the letter was recorded.

[MORTALITY FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1896.]

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sorabjee wrote :—The death-rate during the last quarter of 1895 was equal to 27·64 per 1,000 of population. The year 1896 opened with an increased mortality, raising the annual death-rate proportion in the first quarter to 33·87, or 6·23 more than in the preceding and 2·44 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The maximum mortality in one week was during the last week of the quarter, viz., in the seven days from 25th to 31st March, when 665 deaths were registered, or 95 on an average each day (or close on 4 every hour), whilst the minimum was during the first week of the quarter, viz., from 1st to 7th January, when 491 deaths were reported, or 70 on an average each day (or close on 3 every hour). The returns of the quarter show that the deaths increased from the commencement of January till the end of March, showing a difference of 174 between the figures of the first and the last week ; or, in other words, 25 more deaths occurred daily in the last than in the first week of the quarter. Fever, small-pox, phthisis, diarrhœa, and the diseases of the respiratory system contributed chiefly to this increased number of deaths. Out of the several localities of Bombay, the greatest mortality prevailed in Kamatipura, 2nd Nagpada, Tardeo, Khara Talao, Oomerkhari, Chukla, and Byculla.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths in Bombay during the first quarter of the present year, i.e., from 1st January to 31st March 1896, embracing a period of 91 days, was 6,957, exclusive of 376 still-born, or on an average 76·45 deaths per day, or 3·18 deaths every hour, against 61·74 daily deaths in the preceding quarter. The mortality is greater by 1,277 when compared with the deaths in the preceding period, and 499 greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. The death-rate per 1,000 of population, reckoned on the Census of 1891, is equal to 33·87, against 27·64 in the previous quarter, and 31·43 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. There has been an increase of 390 in the number of deaths from fevers than in the preceding quarter, and 161 more than in the corresponding period of 1895. Out of 1,809 deaths from fevers 1,510 occurred from remittent fever, against 1,185 in the preceding quarter, and 1,297 in the corresponding quarter of 1895 ; from simple continued fever 229 deaths were registered, against 181 in the preceding quarter and 239 in the corresponding quarter of 1895 ; from ague 68 deaths were reported against 51 in the previous period, and 96 in the corresponding period of 1895 ; and from "enteric fever" 2 deaths were announced, against the same number in the previous quarter, and 16 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. The deaths from "cholera" were less than in the previous quarter, being 24 against 60 in the preceding, and 4 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. "small-pox" carried off more than ten times the number registered in the last quarter of 1895, being 333 against 32, and 88 in the corresponding period of last year. It commenced with 5 deaths in the first week, and ended with 47 in the last. The mortality from "measles" was also three times greater—71 deaths having occurred against 23 in the preceding quarter, but in the corresponding quarter of 1895 it was 200. From diseases of the "respiratory system" 1,316 deaths occurred, being 322 greater than in the previous three months, and 36 greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. To diseases of the digestive system 618 deaths are attributed, against 516 in the previous quarter, and 643 in the same quarter of 1895. Of the deaths from digestive system 327 were ascribed to diarrhœa, being 101 more than in the last quarter, and 9 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1895, 158 deaths were referred to dysentry, being 15 more than in the last quarter, and 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 133 deaths occurred from all other diseases of the digestive system against 147 in the preceding quarter and 170 in the corresponding three months of 1895. The mortality from dropsy was 23 against 27 in the previous quarter, and 39 in the corresponding period of 1895. 13 deaths are reported from leprosy, against 12 in the preceding quarter, and 17 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 515 persons succumbed to the nervous system, against 527 in the last quarter, and 431 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 50 deaths took place from diseases of the circulatory system, against 54 in the last quarter, and 52 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. To affections of the urinary system 20 persons succumbed, against 19 in the preceding quarter, and 31 in the corresponding period of 1895. From affections of organs of locomotion and cellular tissue the mortality was 33, being 18 greater than in the last quarter, and 14 greater than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system, 3 deaths were ascribed, against 8 in the last and 5 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 6 premature births were registered against 13 in the last quarter of 1895, 632 persons died from old age and debility against 673 in the preceding quarter, and 523 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. The number of deaths from accident and violence (i.e., from poisons, general and local injuries and drowning) was 105, against 140 in the last quarter, and 112 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. Of these 16 deaths are attributed to poisoning, against 17 in the preceding quarter, and 13 in the corresponding quarter of 1895, 71 to general and local injuries, and 18 to drowning, against 30 in the last quarter, and 22 in the corresponding quarter of last year. From diseases of the generative system 53 persons died, against 94 in the last quarter, and 57 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 8 deaths are ascribed to unspecified causes. The mortality from phthisis was 970, against 798 in the previous quarter, and from all other diseases classed under section A of general diseases 111, and under section B 232.

In the corresponding first quarter of the past five years, the total deaths were as below :—

First quarter of	Deaths.	Annual death rate per 1,000
1891	5,706	27·77
1892	7,194	35·02
1893	5,390	26·24
1894	6,733	32·77
1895	6,458	31·43
1896	6,957	33·87

I give below the total number of deaths (exclusive of still-born), and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 among the chief races during the first three months of the current year :—

Races.	Deaths.	Annual death-rate per 1,000
Europeans	46	16·30
Parsees	263	22·17
Mussulmans	1,735	44·72
Hindus	3,893	29·75
Hindu Outcaste	705	62·43

It appears that the rate of mortality amongst Mussulmans is slightly more than double that of the Parsees and 2·75 times more than that of the Europeans. Amongst Outcaste Hindus it was very high.

STILL-BORN BIRTHS.

Of the 376 "still-born births" which took place during the quarter (or slightly over 4 a day) against 384 in the previous, and 315 in the corrosponding quarter of 1895, 28 took place in Mandvi, 25 in Oomerkhari, 23 in Kamatipura, 19 in Mazagon, 18 in Dhobie Talao, 17 each in Market and Byculla, 16 each in Chukla and Tardeo, and a less number in other localities. In order of Race 203 still-born births occurred among Hindus of all castes and 50 among Hindu Outcaste, 75 among Mussulmans, 25 among Parsees, 6 among Native Christians, 5 among Jews, and 2 among Europeans. The maximum number of still-born births in one week was 38 and the minimum 22.

BIRTHS.

3,993 living birth took place during the three months, against 4,326 in the previous quarter, and 3,542 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. On an averge the daily number of births in Bombay was 43·88 against 76·45 daily deaths. The maximum number of births in one week was 393, and the minimum 234. It is a singular coincidence that both the lowest number of deaths, and the greatest number of births, in one week during the quarter, happened in the first week of January. The returns for

[THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1896]

were as follows :—Notwithstanding that the first quarter of the present year had closed with a high mortality of 6,957, being 1,653 in excess of that of the preceding quarter, there appears no improvement in puplic health during the second quarter, as a still greater number of deaths had taken place during that period, the number registered being 7,021. The causes of the increased mortality are fevers, cholera, measles, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases of the digestive system. In the month of April a large number of deaths occurred from remittent and simple continued fevers, and in May and June a gradual decline took place. The mortality from cholera in the first week of the quarter was 8, but in the last week it rose to 19. It exceeded by 136 the total deaths in the previous quarter. In the month of May the deaths were greater than either in April or June. The deaths from diarrhœa swelled from 22 in the first week of June to 52 in the last. In phthisis and diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems a decrease has taken place. There has been a slight diminution in the number of deaths from small-pox than in the first quarter, and, judging from a gradual decline since the middle of May, it is expected that the return for the next quarter will be favourable.

The annual death-rate proportion has risen to 34·18 against 33·87 in the preceding quarter and 27·64 in the last quarter of 1895. The maximum mortality in one week during the quarter occurred in the second week of April, viz., in the seven days from the 8th to the 14th, when 687 deaths were registered, against 665 in the preceding quarter or 98·14 on an average each day (or 4·09 every hour) ; whilst the minimum was during the week from 9th to 15th June, when 469 deaths were reported against 491 in the preceding quarter, or a daily avarage of 67 (or 2·79 every hour).

The returns of the quarters show that the mortality decreased from the middle of April till the last but one week in June, but it again increased in the last week ending 30th June, when it was greater by 74 than in the preceding week. It appears that there was a difference of 218 deaths between the maximum and the minimum mortality in one week during the quarter under notice, or more than 31 each day.

The mortality during the second quarter was greater amongst Hindus, Parsees, and Europeans by 111, 96, and 15 respectively, than during the first period, whilst it was less amongst Mussulmans and Outcaste Hindus by 139 and 39 respectively.

Out of the several localities of Bombay, the greatest mortality prevailed in 2nd Nagpada and Kamatipura, where the annual death-rate per 1,000 was 66·68 and 51·76 respectively against 54·96 and 59·44 in the previous quarter. In Tardeo it was 44·88, Khara Talao 44·68, Girgaum 42·04, and Byculla 41·76.

In the corresponding second quarter of the past five years, the total deaths were as below :—

Second quarter of	Deaths.	Annual death-rate per 1,000.
1891	5,928	28·86
1892	6,757	32·89
1893	6,500	31·63
1894	7,190	34·99
1895	7,002	34·08
1896	7,021	34·18

I give below the total number of deaths (exclusive of still-born), and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 among the chief races during the second quarter of the current year :—

Races.	Deaths.	Annual death-rate per 1,000.
Europeans	61	21·61
Parsees	359	30·26
Mussulmans	1,596	41·16
Hindus	4,004	30·63
Hindu Outcaste	666	58·96

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths in Bombay during the second quarter of the present year, i.e., from 1st April to 30th June 1896, embracing a period of 91 days, was 7,021, exclusive of 380 still-born, or on an average 77·15 deaths per day or 3·21 deaths every hour, against 7,645 deaths daily in the preceding quarter. The mortality is greater by 64 when compared with the large number of deaths in the preceding period, and 19 greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. The death-rate per 1,000 of populatron, reckoned on the Census of 1891, is equal to 34·18, against 33·87 in the previous quarter and 34·08 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. There has been an increase of 228 in the number of deaths from fevers than in the preceding quarter, and 111 more than in the corresponding period of 1895. Out of 2,037 deaths from fevers, 1,639 occurred from remittent fever, against 1,510 in the preceding quarter and 1,570 in the corresponding quarter of 1895 ; from simple continued fever 309 deaths were registered, against 229 in the preceding quarter and 277 in the corresponding quarter of 1895 ; from ague 78 deaths were reported against 68 in the previous period, and the same number in the corresponding period of 1895 ; and from enteric fever 11 deaths were announced against 2 in the previous quarter and 11 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. The deaths from cholera were far in excess of the previous quarter, being 160 against 24 in the preceding and 11 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. Small-pox has shown a slight decrease ; there were 310 deaths against 333 in the previous quarter and 119 in the corresponding period of last year. It commenced with 40 deaths in the first week and ended with 13 in the last. The mortality from measles was again greater in this quarter than in the preceding, 97 deaths having occurred against 71, but in the corresponding quarter of 1895 it was 261. From diseases of the respiratory system 1,060 deaths occurred, being 256 less than in the previous three months, and 221 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. To diseases of the digestive system, 710 deaths are attributed against 618 in the previous quarter and 637 in the same quarter of 1895. Of the deaths from digestive system, 397 were ascribed to diarrhœa, being 70 more than in the last quarter and 92 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 165 deaths were referred to dysentery, being 7 more than in the last quarter and 21 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 148 deaths occurred from all other diseases of the digestive system against 133 in the preceding quarter and 188 in the corresponding three months of 1895. The mortality from dropsy was 33 against 23 in the previous quarter and 37 in the corresponding period of 1895. 14 deaths are reported from leprosy, against 13 in the preceding quarter and 6 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 498 persons succumbed to the nervous system, against 515 in the last quarter and 514 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 37 deaths took place from diseases of the circulation system against 50 in the last quarter and 46 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. To affections of the "urimary system" 14 persons succumbed, against 20 in the preceding quarter and 17 in the corresponding period of 1895. From affections of the "organs of locomotion and cellular tissue the mortality was 32, being 1 less than in the last quarter and 3 greater than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the "cutaneous system" 7 deaths were ascribed, against 3 in the last and 8 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 3 premature births were registered, against 6 in the preceding quarter. 601 persons died from old age and debility, against 632 in the preceding quarter and 623 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. The mortality from phthisis was 894 against 970 in the previous quarter. To all other diseases classed under section A of general diseases 102 are ascribed, against 111 in the previous quarter, and under section B 228, against 232 in the previous quarter. The number of deaths from accident and violence (i.e., from poisons, general and local injuries and drowning) was 113 against 105 in the last quarter and 128 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. Of these 24 deaths are attributed to poisoning, against 16 in the preceding quarter and 18 in the corresponding quarter of 1895 ; 66 to general and local injuries, against 71 in the previous quarter ; and 23 to drowning, against 18 in the preceding quarter and the same number in the corresponding quarter of last year. From diseases of the generative system 62 persons died, against 63 in the last quarter and 41 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. 8 deaths are ascribed to unspecified causes, against the same number in the preceding quarter.

STILL-BORN BIRTHS.

Of the 380 still-born births which took place during the quarter (or 4·17 a day) against 376 in the previous, and 368 in the corresponding quarter of 1895, 34 took place in Oomerkhari, 26 in Byculla, 18 in Girgaum, 17 each in Chukla, Khara Talao and Mazagon, 16 in Tardeo, and a less number in other localities. In order of races 198 still-born births occurred among Hindus of all castes and 47 among Hindu Outcaste, 86 among Mussulmans, 25 among Parsees, 10 among Native Christians, 3 each among Jews and Europeans, and 1 among Eurasians. The maximum number of still-born births in one week was 38, and the minimum 22.

LIVING BIRTHS.

3,747 living births took place during the three months, against 3,993 in the previous quarter, and 3,756 in the corresponding quarter of 1895. On an average the daily number of births in Bombay was 41·17 against 77·15 deaths. The maximum number of births in one week was 337 against 393 in the previous quarter and the minimum 244 against 234 in the first quarter of 1896.

EUROPEANS.

The mortality amongst Europeans during the second quarter was on an average 5 greater each month than in the first. The total deaths numbered 64 (including 3 still-born) against 48 (including 2 still-born), in the first quarter, or, on an average, 20·33 deaths, and 1 still-born, each month. The number of reported births was 46. The mortality from different diseases is classified as under :—Small-pox 4, enteric and remittent fever 5, and 8, respectively, cholera 1, phthisis 1, nervous system 10, circulatory 3, respiratory 6, urinary and generative 1 each, diarrhœa 5, dysentery 2, other diseases of the digestive system 6, local injuries 1, all other diseases under sections A and B of general diseases 3 and 1 respectively, organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 1, old age and debility 1, general injuries and drowning 1 each, and still-born 3.

PARSEES.

Deaths.—During the second quarter of 1896 the mortality amongst the Parsees was heavy, owing specially to the prevalence of remittent fever. 359 deaths (excluding still-born) are recorded, against 253 in the first quarter. 25 still-born births took place in each quarter, being, on an average, 8·33 cases a month. The death-rate per 1,000 of population is 30·26, against 22·17 in the previous quarter, and 27·89 in the corresponding period of 1895. The average mortality each day was 3·94, against 2·90 in the preceding three months. Besides the above, 13 deaths occurred in Bandra, whose dead bodies were conveyed to the Towers of Silence in Bombay. In the month of April 124 persons (including still-born) died, in May 145, and in June 115. The mortality amongst children under 2 years of age was great, being 134. 42 persons died over 70 years. The highest age recorded amongst female deaths is 92, and amongst male 91. The maximum mortality in one day was 10 and the minimum 1. The total deaths from some of the chief diseases, compared with the previous quarter, were as follows :—Remittent fever 125 against 60, nervous system 64 against 47, dysentery 20 against 12, old age and debility 30 against 23, dropsy 8 against 5, phthisis 15 against 18, diarrhœa 8 in each quarter, small-pox 8 against 15, measles 4 against 6, respiratory system 22 against 29, and still-born 25 in each quarter. According to different ages the division of deaths is made up thus :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 2 years	65	69	134	37·33
Over 2 and under 20 years	25	18	43	11·98
" 20 and " 50 "	40	33	73	20·33
" 50 and " 70 "	37	30	67	18·66
" 70 years	20	22	42	11·70
Total	187	172	359	100
Still-born	12	13	25	—

Births.—The number of reported births was 324 in the second quarter, against 337 in the first, exclusive of 25 still-born, or, on an average daily, nearly 3·56, against 3·94 deaths. The deaths exceed the births by 35.

A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last, the 11th instant, appears the report of a case of manslaughter disposed of by Mr. W.R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused, Nazai Budder, was charged with manslaughter for causing the death of a Mogul, and Goolzaman Tarkhan was charged with abetting Nazai. The prosecution was conducted by the Public Prosecutor, and the magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced Nazai to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and Goolzuman was fined Rs. 10. Goolzuman may have paid the fine, and Nazai will serve his term of one month's imprisonment by 10th August next ; but as both are committed to the Sessions by the Coroner at the termination of the inquest held on the body of the Mogul, these two poor fellows will be deprived of their liberty until the commencement of the next Sessions, which commence in September. The Advocate-General will then have to enter "Nolle Prosequi," and the Sessions Judge will then order the release of the prisoners. What a wonderful law this is ? Though these men have suffered punishment awarded by the tribunal, who has power under the law to inflict punishment, these men are deprived of their liberty because a pack of jurors collected from the streets have convicted them by their verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This is not the first case of the kind, and such cases will occur. About five or six years ago, a Parsee Inspector of Buildings in the service of the Bombay Municipality was charged by the Coroner's jury with doing a rash and negligent act. He was charged with the same offence before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who discharged him as there was no evidence to sustain the charge, but though discharged by the magistrate, the man was still a prisoner under the Coroner's Warrant until he was discharged by the Sessions Judge at the opening of the Criminal Sessions. Should Government allow injustice and hardship to be suffered by their subjects when they see a defect in any law ? I dare say if any European were subjected to such hardship, the Government should not have lost a day to remove the defect in the Coroner's law.—Yours, &c.,

July 14. JUSTICE.

PIGS IN MAZAGON STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is not possible to bear any longer with the nuisance of pigs reared by some of the lower classes of Goans residing in Mazagon, in Church and Rowland Streets, and which they allow to loiter about the streets and to lie down at nights in lanes, some even sleeping in the kitchens of the owners, I write this so as to bring the nuisance to the notice of our Municipal authorities, in the hope that they will order the destruction of all pigs found in public and private streets. These animals feed foully, and when well fattened are killed and their meat sold. This may be a cheap and profitable trade, but, I think, those who eat such meat are likely to suffer from cutaneous diseases, so I trust orders may be forthwith issued for the destruction of these animals.—Yours., &c.,

July 15. A MAZAGONWALLA.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF CRICKET.

THE following from the columns of the "Daily Mail" is amusing, but must, we suspect, be taken "cum grano :—It is a common belief that every American throughly understands his national game—baseball—and has all its rules at his fingers' ends. I am constrained to observe that baseball is our national game only in the same spirit that the Irish is our national race. An Irishman is to be found in every American town, village and street, and so is a baseballer. But we are not all Irish, and as for our being all baseballers, I blush to confess that I have never seen, much less played, a game of baseball. I know of course that it is played on a field, with nine men on a side, one of whom is armed with a sort of bludgeon, and that with this implement he strikes at a ball thrown to him by a highly-salaried individual called a pitcher, but how the points are scored I could not say. Cricket is an English game, whose antiquity has, I am told, been traced as far back as the Druids. It is truly national, because it is actually played by every class in the nation from the highest to the lowest. Indeed, I am not sure if the higher classes do not chiefly dominate the game : and the title, "Lords," given to the principal London cricketing enclosure is, I submit, significant. On the occasion of my visit to Lordh a game had just commenced between Middlesex and Yorkshire. There were a lot of men ; I counted fifteen of them, neatly dressed in white flannels, stationed in the middle of the field; and I will endeavour to describe the game as it struck me wholly from my own resources.

BOUNDARIES AND BOUNDERS.

The principle of cricket, it seems, is simple enough. Two sets of thin, upright staves about three feet high, are driven into the ground about forty feet apart. Upon the summit of these staves a frail strip of wood is placed, which it is the object of the pitcher to dislodge with a ball. In this, however, he is continually frustrated by the action of a player who stands immediately in front of each of the upright staves. This player, by the aid of a short flat club (techically known, I overheard, as a boundary.), prevents the pitcher from dislodging the strip of wood, and occasionally strikes the ball into remote parts of the field. According to the rules the moment the ball is struck by the boundary, both of the strikers, called "bounders," commence to run backwards and forwards between their respective stations, and the scoring is regulated according to the number of runs thus made. The more remote, therefore, the bounder sends the ball, the more opportunity to score points for his side. But as this exercise is, except for the youngest and most agile, very severe, it is not surprising to observe that many bounders restrain the force of their strokes and so keep the ball well within range, and save themselves much arduous exercise. This, briefly, is cricket, of which we Americans have heard so much. My reasons for admiring it I will describe later on but they are not governed by its attractions as a pastime. The reason cricket could never become popular on the other side of the water is chiefly because its principles are faulty and altogether old-fashioned. To begin with, it is difficult to understand why so many players should figure in the game. There are nine or ten men who apparently do nothing but pick up the ball and pass is on to the pitcher. It being a fundament that all scoring be done by the two bounders, why could not boys be employed for the purpose of running after the ball, as is, indeed, done in the case of golf ? Most of the cricket "caddies," if I may use the term, seemed very miserable at having nothing to do, and I cannot for the life of me understand why, like the ten thousand other spectators, they should no thave been provided with comfortable seats. But the worst thing to be said about cricket is that, to the American mind, at least,

IT IS NOT A FAIR GAME.

Two of the "fielders," distinguished from their fellows by white hats and long white linen dusters, apparently dominate the game and decide when each bounder shall be superseded by another. This allows favour and prejudice to enter into the game in a way that would not be tolerated for a moment in America. Although infinitely less attention is paid to masculine apparel in England than on our side of the "herring pond," yet cricket discipline is very severe as regards appearances. One player, F. W. Maude, Esq., although a gentleman of excellent family and connections, was not allowed to play by the captain because his trousers were too short, and he had come without his cap. Several of the crowd shouted out derisively "duck's egg," which is argot in England for cap, I believe, and the next time I noticed he brought his duck's egg with him.

Strict impartiality does not always prevail in cricket. The English cannot get over its hereditary love for a lord, and as in everything else so is he favoured in cricket. A Scotch gentleman-player, G. McGregor, Esq., had been striking the boundary for some time, and was evidently tired out, but there was no disposition, however, to release him from his onerous duties. At length, however, it became the turn of a member of the gilded chamber—Sir T. C. O'Brien, Bart.—to take his place before the pitcher. The crowd cheered as the Irish baronet, with his "duck's egg" set firmly on his head, strode proudly to the scratch, cricket club in hand. It may be mentioned that this gentleman is of very full habit and cannot tip the scales at much under 200lb. He was, therefore, a little handicapped by weight, and I was not surprised when he was shortly afterwards allowed to retire in order that the bulk of the work might be undertaken by some one without a title to his name. The same partiality prevailed later in the case of Lord Hawke, whereas players like Tunnieliffe and Brown were compelled to strike the boundaries for hours. I ask Englishmen if they consider this fair ?

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 14.

10 p.m.	78·2

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·8

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

WRITING on Friday the Hyderabad correspondent of the "Pioneer" said :—

Three days ago the remains of Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk were buried in the pretty family tomb which overlooks the Hoossein Saugor tank. There was a very large attendance of the public, although comparatively few of the officials were present. The Sirdar's sudden death has left a gap which it will take some time to fill, and we can scarcely yet appreciate the fact that that busy and restless brain is at last in repose. His eldest son is still in England and will not return before the end of August, and until then nothing will be known as to the settlement of the late Sirdar's affairs. It is to be hoped that some day or other the Sirdar's life will be written. It was certainly an eventful one and full of adventure, and if truthfully written would be both interesting and instructive.

There are three politicai questions of considerable interest just now on the "tapis." The first is connected with the celebrated Yusuf-ud-din's case and the railway jurisdiction. It is possible that the Privy Council may find that the arrest at a railway station for an offence committed in British India was illegal, but if that is the case all that the Government of India will do will be to include all railway lines in the definition of British India in the Criminal Procedure Code. At present, I believe, the correspondence has been between the Hyderabad Government and the Resident, and the papers have not yet come before H.H. the Nizam, so that it is impossible to guess what view he will take. There can, however, be no doubt that a considerable amount of soreness does exist amongst many of the officials, and it is alleged that in the correspondence which led to the jurisdiction being delegated by the Nizam to the British Courts, it was expressly said that it should refer to offences committed on the line of railway only. This certainly would seem to be the spirit of the arrangement, but the letter of the proclamation makes no reservation. Of course the offence Yusuf-ud-din is said to have committed was not an extraditable one, and so the Residency could not well ask for his extradition. One way out of the difficulty would be to increase the list of extraditable offences, so as to include almost any petty misdemeanour, and as a matter of fact I do not quite understand why the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway should not be treated as some of the branch and feeder lines in Rajputana and elsewhere are treated. It is only on the through lines that jurisdiction is claimed and it is not exercised on the branch lines which are exclusively in native territory. Now the Nizam's railway runs exclusively through his own territory, and even the newly contemplated line through the Godavery Valley will not touch British territory until it reaches the junction at Munmadad. In the meantime nothing definite has been settled by the Government regarding the new railway on account of this jurisdiction bugbear. Of course the Government of India can insist upon the jurisdiction question, but it is difficult to see how they can insist upon a Native State building a railway. In this case if the Hyderabad State refused to go on with the line it would be cutting off its nose to spite its face ; but still Native States are very sensitive on matters where their "izzat" is concerned, and if they thought that anyone would be liable to arrest for any offence supposed to have been committed elsewhere, it is just possible that "more Asiatico" all kinds of obstacles would be thrown in the way of an extension of the railway system through Native States. In the meantime it is most most unfortunate that this hitch should have occurred just now, for never was the London market in a better condition and the new loan could easily have been raised at 3 per cent. It is by no means impossible that if the London capitalists find that the jurisdiction question is likely to interfere with the investment of capital, they will bring pressure to bear upon the India Office to settle the matter amicably. After all it does seem sufficient for all intents and purposes that the jurisdiction should extend to offences committed on the line of railway, and if at the same time the list of extraditable offences were extended, the Government of India would get all that it wants without encroaching on the "izzat" of the Native States.

The second question is that of Europeans holding land in Native States. It is a fact that the Resident has pointed out that since no restriction is placed upon subjects of any Native State holding land in British India there should be no restriction against Europeans doing the same in Native States. At first sight this seems reasonable enough, but then comes in the question of jurisdiction again. Supposing—replies the Native State—the Europeans commit offences, assaults or the like, how are we to protect our own subjects ? We cannot punish the European and it is not likely that a coolie will be able to come two or three hundred miles to lay a complaint before a Residency Magistrate. But surely there must be some way out of this difficulty. In Travancore where a number of Europeans are settled in different parts of the hill tracts, there is a European Magistrate in each district who is appointed by the Travancore Government and exercises jurisdiction over the Europeans. Here in Hyderabad something of this kind will have to be done. In the coalfields the number of Europeans is annually increasing, and when the gold mines are more fully developed there will be a large number of the rough element of miners employed in a part of the country remote from the railway. The difficulty in this case, therefore, does not seem to be an insurmountable one.

The next point of interest is a boundary dispute. By the Treaty of 1860 the Nizam ceded to the British Government certain talukas lying on the left or northern bank of the Godavery, thus making the river the boundary between the two territories. Now lately a coal deposit has been found in the bed of the river and the question is whether it belongs to British India or to the Nizam. If the Treaty had merely made the river the boundary, the limit of each State would, one would think, extend to the middle of the river, but as the Nizam only ceded land on the "left" bank of the river and not the river itself, it seems difficult to understand how the British claim can hold good. However it may be elsewhere, where the river does form the boundary, here at this point where the Nizam owned lands on both sides it is clear that he owned sovereign rights over that portion of the river that ran though his territory. It follows that what he did not cede he kept for himself, and that therefore if he ceded land on the left bank of the river he did not cede any portion of the river.

In other respects matters here are going on quietly. In Hyderabad there are always remours of changes, but it does not do to listen to them. A new Debt Commission has been appointed, and as it only consists of three members it will not be so unwieldy as the old one, which, consisting of nine or ten members, did nothing ; died of inanition and is generally known as the Dead Commission. The much vaunted Legislative Council seems to be attacked by the same disease, and though it has been for more than two years in the throes of parturition as yet the "ridiculus mus" is about all that has made its appearance. It is settled that the new Public Buildings are to be erected on the Futtch maidan, an open space in the middle of Chudderghaut. At present the various offices are held in scattered private buildings for which an aggregate rent of about a lakh of rupees montly is paid. As the new buildings will only cost about 15 lakhs, and the money can easily be raised at 3 or 3½ per cent, the result will be a considerable saving to Government. Another move that will soon take place will be the residence of H. E. the Minister. As you know the Nizam has purchased the beautiful palace of Falaknamah, where he now lives, and H. E. is in negociation to buy Mr. Shapurji's property overlooking the Hoossein Saugor tank. This consists of a very handsome villa and two bungalows beautifully situated and capable of considerable extension. This change of residence will be an immense boon to the various officials whose residences are all within five or ten minutes' drive of the new site, and who will therefore be spared the long drive to Falaknamah and the consequent loss of valuable time.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION

THE following articles held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months.

N. B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
Isak Omar, Mauritius	Silk handkerchiefs	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise (a)
May, Miss, London	Buckle	Do
Parker, Miss, Hull	Silk handkerchiefs	Do
Holland Bombay Trading Co., Amsterdam	Sample cuttings of cloth and glass bangles	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (b)
Flamsteed G. F., Nottingham	Tea	Closed against inspection of the contents (c)
Shaik Mangale, Transvaal	Powders	Prepayment compulsory (d)

(a).—Clause 173 of the Postal Guide for January 1896.
(b).— Do. 175 Do. Do.
(c).— Do. 176 Do. Do.
(d).— Do. 177 Do. Do.

NOTE. I.—Many things which ought to be sent as parcels continue to be sent as packets. The packet post is only available for (1) printed matter (2) samples and the chief rule is that every packet must be open for inspection by the Post Office. Samples are to be sent for trade purposes only, and must not have a saleable value. If cigars are sent the number must be limited to three.

NOTE. II.—The transmission of manufactured tobacco or cigars to the United Kingdom by Sample post, is prohibited.

NOTE. III.—All communications relating to the above should be addressed to the Manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

THE ROMANCE OF REGIMENTAL MARCHES.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

IT is fitting enough that the Royal Marine Light Infantry should go past to the strains of

"A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE":

the tune is particularly appropriate to that gallant and distinguished corps. But one scarcely expects a line battalion to march past to the essentially nautical strains of "Rule Britannia." This privilege, however, is enjoyed by the Norfolk Regiment. As to the origin of the custom of going past to this tune, it is no doubt connected with the regimental badge, which is the figure of Britannia. The badge was conferred on the regiment by Queen Anne for its gallant behaviour at the battle of Almanza. The old 9th became known as the "Holy Boys" by the Spaniards, because of the figure Britannia on their crossbelts, which the Spaniards took to represent the Virgin Mary.

The South Wales Borderers and the Leinster Regiment have as marches-past two peculiarly national airs. The old 24th in these days go past to "The Men of Harlech," a tune which the regiment adopted when the territorial system came into use. Before that time the march was "The Warwickshire Lad." The old 100th have a quickstep which consists of two parts, the first being a Canadian air called the "Royal Canadian," and the second "Come back to Erin," This famous tune was introduced about 1882, shortly after the regiment became Irish. Previous to that date "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was used as the second part of the march. As a second quickstep the regiment, when marching past in column, use "The Men of Harlech." The air "Come back to Erin" was introduced on account of the regiment being called Leinster, while "The Men of Harlech" is employed because the Leinsters are the Prince of Wales' regiment. The march of the 9th Lancers is also "The Men of Harlech," while for foot parades marching past the "Soldiers' Chourus," from Gounod's "Faust," is played. The 5th Dragoon Guards also go past to the strains of the "Soldiers' Chorus."

The successors of the heroes who at Waterloo charged with the wild shout of "Scotland for Ever !" march past to the strains of

"IN THE GARB OF OLD GAUL."

The air is used by the Scots Greys for marching past when mounted, and also as a slow march on foot. It was composed by the late General John Reid, who was at one time Colonel of the 88th Foot, now the 1st Connaught Rangers. He bequeathed a considerable sum of money for establishing a professorship of music in the University of Edinburgh. The writer of the song was Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Erskine, Bart. The Greys' regimental quickstep is "Bonny Laddie, Highland Laddie." The old appellation of this air was "Cockle Shells," and it was known in England at the time of the usurpation of Cromwell, for it is printed in the first edition of Playford's "Dancing Master." Musicians will learn with interest that the air of "Cockle Shells" has a starting note, and concludes on the sixth of the key, while the modern versions of the same air, under the name of "The Highland Laddie," omit the starting note, and close upon the fifth of the key.

The Cheshire Regiment must be added to the English corps which have adopted Scottish airs as marches. The quickstep of the Cheshire is "Wha Wadna Fecht for Charlie ?" The march was adopted by the regiment because of the part it took in the battle of Mecanee in 1842, under Sir Charles Napier, being the only British regiment engaged. Sir Charles was afterwards appointed colonel of the regiment, and the tune was chosen in order to show his connection with it, the "Charlie" in the song being adopted for his Christian name.

The 1st Life Guards have the same quickstep as the Coldstream Guards—"Milanoilo." The slow march has no name, and has only lately been published. It was written for and dedicated to the 1st Life Guards by H.R.H. the late Duchess of Kent, mother to Her Majesty the Queen ; and it has been the recognised slow march of the regiment ever since. It will be noticed that members of the Royal Family have played no inconsiderable part in composing some of our regimental marches.

One of the oldest marches-past in the Service is that of the 1st Suffolk Regiment, which is called "Speed the Plough." The march is founded on the air of an old Eastern-County country dance of the seventeenth century, but there is no record of when the march was adopted and adapted by the regiment.

"'OFF, OFF,' SAID THE STRANGER,"

is the title of the regimental march of the Royal Irish Rifles. Unfortunately, however, there is no information to be got as to the origin of this quickstep ; nor is there much that can be learned concerning "The Bonny English Rose," the march of the Yorkshire Regiment, although it is considered one of the best quicksteps in the Service.

Seeing that there are so many regiments connected with Yorkshire—the West Yorkshire, the East Yorkshire, the Yorkshire, and the West Riding—one would naturally expect that such a march as that which is called "The Yorkshire Lass" would have been seized upon by one or the other of them. And so it has been, for the 2nd East Yorkshire march past to that air. Up to the time, however, of the issue of a general scheme for regimental marches by the authorites at the School of Music, Kneller Hall, the regiment used to go past to "The Lincolnshire Poacher," although it never had any connection with Lincolnshire.

The 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherlanders, which was raised by one of the Dukes of Argyll as the 91st Argyllshire, marches past to "The Campbells are Comin'," which, as everybody knows, is the clan tune ; while the 2nd Battalion's march-past is "The Highland Laddie." The first-named famous song begins :

"The Campbells are comin', Oho, Oho !
The Campbells are comin', Oho, Oho !
The Campbells are comin' to Bonnie Lochleven,
The Campbells are comin', Oho, Oho !"

"The Dashing White Sergeant" is the march-past of the 1st Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment, but the quickstep of the 2nd Battalion is the same as that of the Sussex Regiment, named after the corps—"The Royal Sussex"—a tune which is believed to have originated during the Peninsular war. Well-known airs are used as marches by several other regiments as well as the Berkshire. That fine old song "Here's to the Maiden of Bashful Fifteen" is the quickstep of the Liverpool Regiment ; the East Surrey Regiment go past to "A Southerly Wind and a Cloudy Sky," and the North Staffordshire Regiment to "The Days when we went Gipsying."

The 2nd East Lancashire Regiment have a very pretty quickstep called "The Lancashire Lass," which is played when every parade is dismissed. The regimental quickstep was got from a French regiment with which the old 59th was serving in China about the year 1857. The tune was nameless until 1881, when, the 59th becoming a Lancashire regiment, it was given the official title of "The Lancashire Lad."

The 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment has a march with a name, but no story. The name is "La Mandolinata ;" which has this good feature, that one may weave a story concerning it according to one's fancy. It affords plenty of scope for the exercise of the imagination.

A somewhat peculiar history attaches to the quickstep of the 1st Dragoon Guards. The name of the march is 'Raditzky." It was written especially for, and dedicated to, Marshal Raditzky by Johann Strauss, and is now the march-past of the Raditzky Hussars, a crack cavalry corps of the Austrian Army. It was introduced to the 1st Dragoon Guards by Mr. Schramm, an Austrian who for several years was bandmaster of the regiment.

There are very few regiments in the Service which can show a more curious or interesting origin, so far as the march-past goes, than that of

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The four Line battalions of the Crops march past to the "Huntsmen's Chorus," from "Der Freyschutz." Up to 1856 the 3rd Battalion marched past to Lutzow's "Wild Chase," but the battalion in that year adopted the "Huntsmen's Chorus." In 1880 or 1881 this tune was adopted by all four battalions. So long ago as 1855, however, the 2nd Battalion were using the tune. The probable reason why German hunting-songs were adopted for regimental marches of this famous body was that, as is well known, most of the old 60th Rifles were Germans. There was also another German march called the "Bridesmaid's Chorus," which was used by the 3rd Battalion for marching past in quarter-column. The slow march was called the "Duke of York's," after H.R.H. the Duke of York, who was colonel of the regiment from 1797 to 1827. Lutzow's "Wild Chase" was originally used by the 1st Battalion, and the "Huntsmen's Chorus" by the 2nd. On the formation of the 3rd Battalion nearly all the officers came from the other two battalions, the greater number coming from the 1st. This circumstance would account for the use of the first-named march. In 1856 the depot of the 2nd Battalion was stationed on the Curragh with the 3rd Battalion, and it was then that the latter finally adopted the "Huntsmen's Chorus."

The 1st Royal Sussex Regiment greatly distinguished themselves in the capture of Quebec, under General Wolfe, and they then gained the white plume which they now wear as part of their badge. It was doubtless through their connection with Wolfe that the existing quickstep was got. The air was originally a French march, and was used a hundred and fifty years ago. It was adopted by the 35th Foot, now the 1st Sussex, after the capture of Quebec so that there is good reason to believe that the march originated as indicated. No definite information on the point however exists.

The old 38th now the 1st South Staffordshire Regiment, go past to the strains of "Come, Lasses and Lads" an old seventeenth century Midland Counties tune. The air is for this reason very appropriate to the South Staffordshire whose depot is at Lichfield, a city intimately connected with the Midlands. The composer of the tune comes under the all reaching head of "Anonymous."

THE RIFLE BRIGADE AND THE CARABINEERS

march past to the old tune "I'm Ninety-five." The slow march of the latter regiment is called the "Carabineers' March," and was composed by Michael McEleney, a former bandmaster, whose son, Mr. H. M. McEleney, succeeded him in that position.

"Blue Bonnets over the Border" is a favourite march-past of Scottish regiments. It is used by the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Royal Scots—who employ it when going past in quarter-column, their regimental march being "Dumbarton's Drums" the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, the Seaforth Highlanders—who play it on their pipes ; and the Black Watch—in quarter-column. The tune is played by the band of the Black Watch, whose regimental quickstep, "Highland Laddie," is played on the pipes.

A Scotch air, "Highland Pipers," is the regimental quickstep of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment ; but no explanation is forthcoming as to the reason why this essentially English corps should have a Scotch tune for such a purpose. The 2nd Hampshire Regiment also have the Scotch air "We'll Gang na Mair to Yon Toun" as their march-past ; and in this instance also there is a lack of information as to the origin of the tune.

The 1st Gloucestershire Regiment's march-past is the "Kynegad Slashers," and here there is some tangible ground for the curious name. The old 28th Foot, now the 1st Gloucestershire, were known at one time as the "Slashers," because of their bravery at the battle of the White Plains, and the passage of the Brunx River in 1777. There is another story that the nickname arose because some of the officers disguised themselves as Indians at that time, and cut off the ears of a magistrate who in a severe winter refused to give shelter to the women of the regiment.

The Buffs' regimental march is called "The Buffs," and according to tradition it was written by handel. There is some basis for this supposition, inasmuch as prior to 1708 the regiment was called the "Holland Regiment," having been in the Dutch service since the days of Elizabeth ; and perhaps the great composer had a fancy for a corps which had a more foreign ring about it than most of the regiments in the British Army. The 1st Hampshire, the Dorsetshire, the Essex, the Northamptonshire, the Wiltshire, the Manchester, and the York and Lancaster, go past to airs named after the regiments.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

march-past is "The Young May Moon." The tradition concerning it is that the old 45th Foot made a long and most arduous march in order to be present at Badajos. They succeeded in arriving in time to take part in that memorable storming, and as they came up they played "The Young May Moon," which has ever since been the regimental march.

The Connaught Rangers' quickstep is "St Patrick's Day." Had they been in want of a stirring title they could have obtained one from the nickname of the 1st Battalion—the "Devil's Own"—which they were said to have got from General Picton bacause of their undaunted valour in the presence of the enemy.

It would have been strange if something concerning Burns had not been found in connection with one or other of the Scotch regiments. The 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry go past to "Whistle O'er the Lave o' 't." This is a very old Scotch tune, and was composed about the year 1720 by John Bruce a musician of Dundee. The original words are scarcely printable, but Burns' version to the same air are, as every one knows, good.

The Yorkshire Light Infantry march past to the strains of "With Jocky to the Fair." The reason why this time was adopted as the quickstep is somewhat peculiar. In 1873, when the battalion was in India, a former sergeant-major, who had got a commission in the 25th Foot, went back to his old regiment as quartermaster. While absent he had become enamoured of "Jocky, to the Fair," and on his return to the old 51st he was able to induce the commanding officer to adopt the tune as the march-past. The quartermaster was of a very musical disposition, and was himself a composer of not a little ability. Curiously enough, he was succeeded in the battalion as sergeant-major by his brother, who in time also followed him as quartermaster. "With Jocky to the Fair" makes an admirable march. This fine old song begins :

"'Twas on the morn of sweet May-day,
When Nature painted all things gay,
Taught birds to sing and lambs to play,
And deck'd the meadows fair.
Young Jocky, early in the morn,
Arose and tripped it o'er the lawn :
His Sunday coat the youth put on,
For Jenny had vowed away to run
With Jocky to the fair."

The 10th Hussars, with which the Prince of Wal is so intimately connected, have "The Men of Ha lech" as the mounted march, the trio being "G Bless the Prince of Wales." The dismounted m ches are an ordinary slow march by Hartmann, a "The Young May Moon" as the quickstep.

The 15th Hussars' marches are : Walk. "Elliott Light Horse" ; trot, "Monny Musk" ; cant "Bonnie Dundee." When dismounted the slo march is again "Elliott's Light Horse," and th quick-march is "The Campbells are Commin'." The seems to be no record of when these tunes we adopted, but they have been in use for many year "Elliott's Light Horse," however has only been late years readopted. It dates from about 178 but for some cause, now unkhown, it was allowe to drop out. Some years ago Colonel Shah Hellie Commantant of the School of Music, Kneller Ha discovered it amongst some old music, and i formed the 15th of the fact. That regiment, it scarcely necessary to say, at once took up again tune which was specially connected with the corp The 15th was raised by General Elliott, afterwar Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibra tar ; and for many years it was called Elliot Light Horse. This was the first regiment of lig horse ever raised in the English Army. T reason for using "Elliott's Light Horse" is therefo plain; but why a regiment that was raised in Lond and still keeps up the connection with the capit should have as marches such purely Scottish ai as those of "Bonnie Dundee" and "The Campbel Comin'" is one of the many mysteries surroundi military marches. In collecting material for su an article as this one cannot fail to be stru by the fact that in some regiments no record wha ever has been kept of the circumstances which hav given rise to such an interesting and important ite as the marches. In several cases there is tot ignorance in this respect, and officers who have bee so good as laboriously to search the records have ha to confess that they can find nothing bearing upo the subject, although no trouble has been spared t keep exact account of details concerning "materi and personnel.—WALTER WOOD, (in the "Pall Mal Magazine").

MR. WALTER WOOD has an interesting article i the July number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* o "The Romance of Regimental Marches," a subjec which makes a very entertaining chapter in militar folklore. Everyone who has seen a march past afte a big review knows that the massed or regimental bands strike up different tunes as the regiments in succession approach the saluting point. To play the Grenadier Guards past to the tune peculiar to the Royal Marines, or vice versa, would be a monstrous and unpardonable anachronism in the eyes of a military man, for each regiment takes a pride in its own particular march. And this is natural when we learn how closely most of these marches are connected with the history of the regiment There is the West Yorkshire, formerly known as th "Old Fighting Fourteenth," which claims "C Ira" as their quickstep. For on May 23, 1793, the 14th formed a part of the Allied Forces storming the French camp at Famars, and the work was s hot that the British were giving way, whilst th French bands were playing the revolutionary "C Ira" to stimulate the defenders. At a critical moment the Colonel of the 14th dashed to the front ordered the band to strike up the same tune as the French, and shouted to his men, "Come on, lads and well beat them to their own damned tune !" And so they did, and from that day the regiment has stuck to the air which is so closely associated with the bloody scenes of the French Revolution.

MANY actors, actresses, and other performers go t America to make a pile, and some of them at all events succeed. Paderewski took away with him about £56,000 that could be counted. How many thousands more were laid on his altar as the outcome of personal idolatry there is no law to make him say. The De Reskes' contract was for fifty performances, for each of which they got £450 apiece, and a percentage of all receipts over a certain sum. It is reckoned (says the *Westminster Gazette*) that their income during the tour was £25,000. Maurel, Calve, and Melba each received £300 for each performance. They were engaged for fifty performances, and carried away between them £45,000. Madame Nordica had £1,000 per month and made about £6,000. Plançon, the bass, also made £6,000. When he sang he was probably inspired by the knowledge that he was making about £1 per minute. Among actresses may be noted the fact that Madame Berndhardt during her little outing in the country added £24,000 to her balance at the bank. Duse made £12,000. The English farce and comedy companies in "The Shop Girl" and "The Artist's Model" are credited with £40,000 in thirty weeks. Yvette Guilbert had £800 a week, six weeks £4,800 ; the Craigs, acrobats, took £1,200 for eight weeks' work ; the Martinettis, £2,200 for sixteen weeks. Harriet Vernon made £800 in eight weeks singing her little serio-comics. The Pautzer Brothers, acrobats, made £70 a week each. Cinquevali's twelve weeks of juggling brought him £1000. Herr Graise and his performing monkey and donkey worked just three hours a week and got £10 for their efforts every Saturday.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE edition of Mr. John Morley's Life of Cobden, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is issuing in connection with the jubilee of free trade, will be ready shortly. The edition has a fresh portrait of Cobden from a drawing by Mr. Lowes Dickenson, and it gives an interesting letter which the great advocate of Corn-law repeal wrote to his friend Mr. T. B. Potter. No doubt the preparation of this biography was a large plank in the bridge wich carried Mr. Morley from literature into politics. The book appeared originally in 1881 in two large volumes and within three weeks of its publication considerably over two thousand copies had been sold. Since then there have been various English editions, and the work has appeared in France, Italy, and elsewhere.

When an American writes a work he makes it a first duty to send a copy to Mr. Gladstone. The latter has been reading a volume entitled The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn, which appeared recently. A letter he has written to the author, Mr. John R. Spears indicates his interest even in so remote a subject as the aborigines of Cape Horn. He describes the book as one of entrancing interest, and says of the Yahgans that of themselves they supply a very curious chapter of anthropology. He describes the tale given by Mr. Spiers of missionary work among the natives as a very sad one. "I could not at my age interfere," he adds, for it would require the devotion of my time to bear on the entire case, and I should at once be laid on my back. He thinks, however, that the matter should not be let drop.

Messrs. Bell are to publish a series of popularly written volumes on the cathedrals of England. Primarily they will be guide books, but they are meant alike in text and illustration, to be a good deal more. That is to say, they will give the stories of the several cathedrals with something of a literary touch. Moreover, it is hoped that each volume may be written by somebody with a special knowledge of the building treated. Thus Mr. Gleeson White, who is editing the series, will himself contribute the volume on Salisbury Cathedral, and it is to be ready first. The illustrations will be mostly from photographs.

Mr. Whistler has been taking an active interest in the bibliography of his lithographs, which Mr. T. R. Way has been preparing. This genleman was closely associated with the artist while the latter was engaged in his lithograpic work, and the catalogue will be full in every way. It does not aim at criticism, but is a descriptive list, with dates and explanations of the manner of production in the case of each lithograph. A portrait of Mr. Whistler, given as frontispiece, has been specially drawn in "stump lithography" by the author. The work is limited to 125 copies, and Messrs. Bell will have these ready shortly, the price being half a guinea.

Mr. George W. Sheldon, the European representative of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York, has received from Princeton University, U.S.A., the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. He was formerly tutor in Belles Lettres in the university, and made a distinguished position as journalist, art critic, and author in America. He has been attending the sessions of the International Congress of Publishers in Paris. His paper on copyright in the United States, in which he gave a clear account of existing conditions, and described the discontent of American authors and publishers with the manufacturing clause was warmly applauded by the congress.

A work which should be of both interest and importance as it certainly will be characterised by novelty, is announced by Mr. Edward Arnold. It is Old English Glasses, by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, and will give an account of glass drinking vessels in England from early times to the end of the eighteenth century. It begins with objects in vitreous pastes found in Britain in Roman times, and passes through imported Oriental glasses, the introduction of Venetian glasses the arrival of foreign glassmakers, the opening of the monopoly system, the introduction of flint glass and lead glass, Jacobite glasses, down to the Irish glass of the end of the last century. Much of the information is obtained from State papers. The volume will be illustrated, and 1,000 copies will be issued at three guineas, and 100 copies on large papers at five guineas.

The Guild and School of Handicraft are bringing out in the present week a monograph by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, on the Trinity Hospital in Mile-end. The book is illustrated with lithrographs, architectural and line drawings, and a complete set of plans of the Wren portion of the buildings. It is issued under the auspices of the Committee for the Survey of the Old Memorials of Greater London, and the illustrations are by various members of the committee. It will be sold to the public form Essex House, E. at 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Hungerford has written a new novel, which Mr. Downey will publish this summer.—My Bagdad is the title of a story by Mr. Elliot Dickson, which Mr. Fisher Unwin announces. The scene of it is laid in Lowland Scotland.—The next novel in Messrs. published Hutchinson's Leisure Library is to be by Miss Nora Vynne, and is called A Story of a Fool and His Folly.—Fellow Travellers, the volume of tales by the lady who uses the nom de guerre Graham Travers, will be published by Messrs. Blackwood immediately A novel, Mona Maclean, by this writer has had a wide popularity.—Messrs. Archibald Constable have postponed the publication of Miss Fiona Macleod's new novel Green Fire until September, so that it may appear simultaneously in America.

The next volume in the series of nineteenth century classics, which Mr. Clement Shorter is editing for Messrs. Ward and Lock, will be Carlyle's Heroes and Hero-Worship. It will have a reproduction of the portrait by Millais, and an introduction by Mr. Edmund Gosse. Sir William Martin Conway's expedition to the Himalayas has already given us two books, and a third will appear shortly. It is by Mr. Oscar Eckenstein, who was a member of the expedition is entitled The Karakorans and Kashmir, and will be published by Mr. Unwin. A new and revised edition of Ros Rosarum, by E. V. B., is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain many new contributions, besides verses by Lord Tennyson, Lord Lytton, Hamilton Aide, and J. A. Symonds, which have not been published elsewhere. The volume is being printed at the Chiswick Press, and will be freely illustrated by the author. Mr. Batsford will shortly publish a complete facsimile reproduction of Heppel-white's rare folio book of furniture designs, issued in 1789, and entitled The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterers' Guide. The original book contains 127 engraved plates, illustrating nearly 300 designs for every article of household furniture.

It is esimated that the forthcoming collected edition of Mr. George Meredith's writings will run to close upon forty volumes, most of the novels appearing in two parts. The likelihood is that the price of the edition per volume will be fixed at half-a-guinea, the number printed being, of course, strictly limited as in the case of the Edinburgh Stevenson. Upon these and other points, however, full information will be given before long.

It seems that the autobiography of the late Earl of Selborne, prepared for publication by his daughter. Lady Sophia Palmer, will appear in more than one instalment. The first part, which is almost ready, carries the story of Lord Selborne's life down to 1868, when he became Lord Chancellor. In one of the last chapters the writer speaks of Bishop Colenso, of Lord Westbury, and of the death of Lord Palmerston. The volume has a dedication to Lord Selborne's children, and a good deal of it relates to his own family history. One Judges that the remainder of this important autobiography will extend to the close of his lordship's career.

The French rendering which Mr. Egerton Castle has made of Stevenson's romance Princh Otto will be published by Mr. John Lane. The title used is Le Roman du Prince Othon, and some pains have been taken to produce an attractive-looking volume. For one thing. Mr. D. Y. Cameron supplies an etched frontispiece and a title-page which show a keen appreciation of the spirit of "Prince Otto." Needless to say, Mr. Egerten Castle has high qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He dedicates his translation to Sir Frederick Pollock.

The "Bookman" announces that the serial rights in Mr. Kipling's new story. Captain Courageous, were sold to Mr. S. S. McClure for £3,000. The "New Review" has secured the story for England. An English magazine has paid a popular author £130 for the serial rights of a story of 4,000 words.

"America and Europe," not "America and England," will be the title of the volume on international relations. which Messrs. Putnam are now to publish in a few days. As a matter of fact, however, the three papers which it includes refer almost wholly to Anglo-American relations, and came into existence as the result of the Venezuela trouble. The one by Mr. David D. Wells, on The United States and Great Britain, originally appeared in a magazine, and has now a slight addition. He never meant, he says, to suggest that the commercial or colonial policy of England was designed for the benefit of rival nations or mankind generally. But England alone had pursued the enlightened selfishness involved in the principle that a nation should also have regard for the prosperity of her customers.

The new edition of Murray's handbook to Ireland will appear at a moment when the tourist traffic to the other island seems to be getting a stimulus. Substantially it is a new book, for it has in a large measure been rewritten, and additional information to the extent of 100 pages is given. Mr. John Cooke, the editor, is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and he has an intimate acquaintance with most parts of Ireland. He has had assistance from the best quarters, and altogether, as he says in the preface, no trouble has been spared to make the volume worthy of a country which has so many attractions for the tourist. The maps and plans—among the latter a plan of the Hill of Tara—are a special feature.

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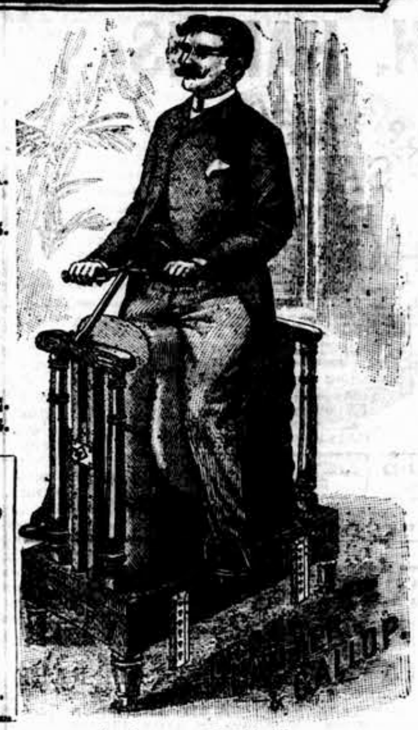

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Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted; and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED
TO THE WANTS
OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN

RED SEAL BRAND.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Specia terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for

BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., LD.,
NEW YORK.

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LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING.".

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

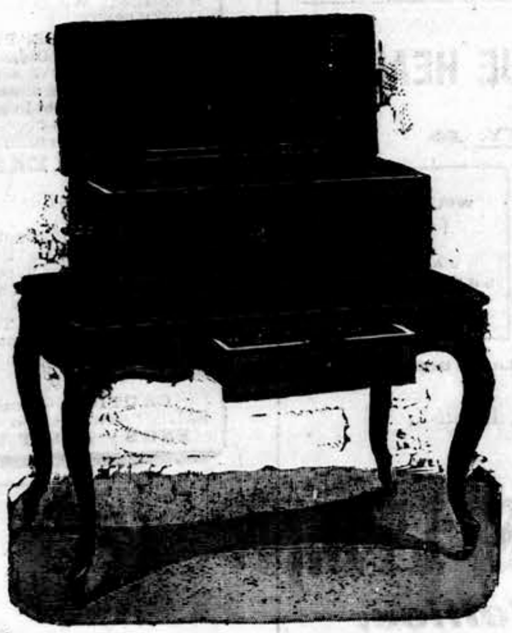
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.



EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

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S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
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BLACKING
S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE
KEEP THE BOX COVERED
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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

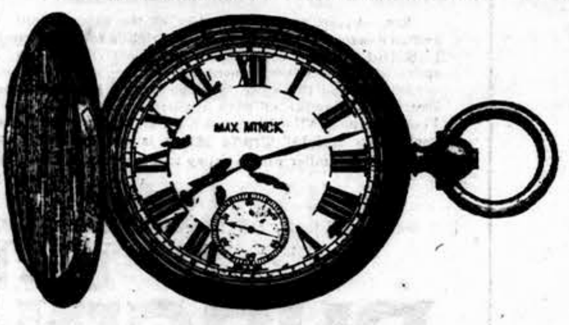
Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.



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A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE AND SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.

KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	Rs. 130 to „ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 65
Ditto Hunter Case	„ 75
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The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

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THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

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THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
A. & F. PEARS.

TWENTY Highest Awards,

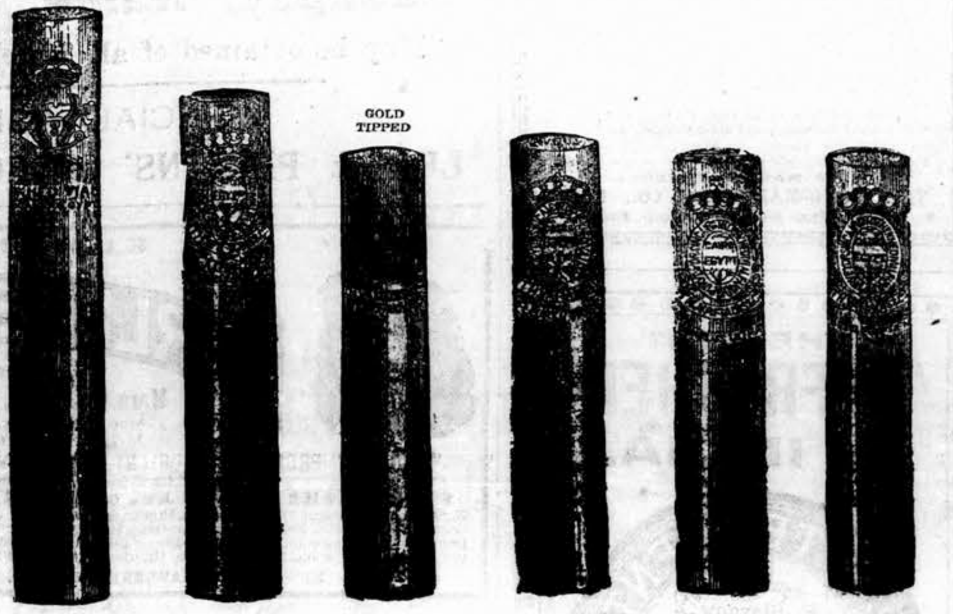
representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-13 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lentghs of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS"
"SANITAS"
"SANITAS" "SANITAS"
OUR TWO REGISTERED TRADE MARKS
"SANITAS"
NON POISONOUS.
DOES NOT STAIN.
DISINFECTANT, ANTISEPTIC,
AND DEODORANT COMBINED
"A PEOPLES HEALTH IS A NATIONS WEALTH"
THE SANITAS COMPANY LIMITED
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON E.
DISINFECTING
FLUID.
1/-

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

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Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
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COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Parveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay.'—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOA" "EXCEL"

In Packets and Tins.

Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*.

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
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